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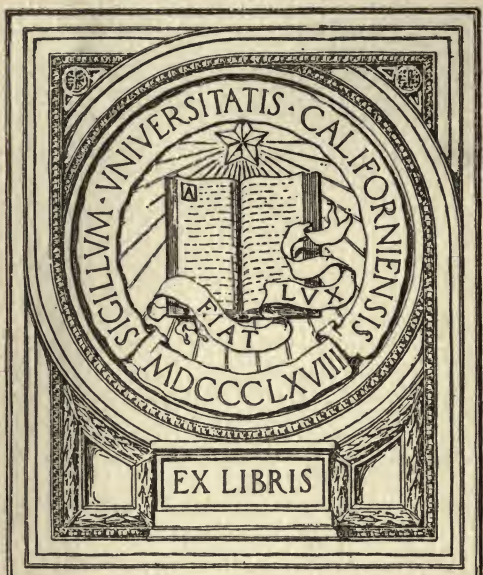
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MANUAL LATIN GRAMMAR.

MANUAL

LATIN GRAMMAR.

PREPARED BY

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[From President Hill, of Harvard University.]

Cambridge, Aug. 7, 1868.

Rev. Joseph H. Allen.

Dear Sir, — Of the details of your "Latin Grammar," I am not a competent judge; but the general plan and general execution I feel free to commend very warmly. The book seems to me to contain all that is necessary for those who do not pursue Latin beyond their Freshman year; and to contain it in so brief a form, as to give reasonable hope that a boy may become familiar with it without either overstraining his memory, or becoming disgusted with the quantity imposed on him. It is a great error to expand a text-book beyond the dimensions necessary for a clear statement of the subject. Very respectfully yours,

THOMAS HILL.

An introductory book of exercises, to be used in connection with the grammar is in preparation, and may be expected within a year. At present, instructors who may adopt this manual for beginners, are advised to use the Latin Reader, adapting references to this grammar, as any skilful teacher can easily do.

The following corrections required to be made in early copies of this book:

Page 11, line 12, for **io** read **is**.
Page 75, line 16, for **40** read **42**.

PREFACE.

MANY of the best friends of classical education have long desired a manual of elementary instruction in Latin grammar, — which lies at the foundation of a classical course, — full and accurate enough to be a practical guide to the learner, but avoiding the prodigious multiplication of details, which have so overgrown that study in our ordinary school text-books.

In attempting to meet this want, we have been guided by the following principles: —

1. To admit only what is likely to be really useful information to the learner, and nothing which he will be likely to look for in the dictionary first.

2. To avoid, as far as possible, all subtilties of theory and technicalities of phrase; and to illustrate every point, as it is stated, by examples in correct Latin, uniformly rendered into the corresponding English idiom.

3. To aid the eye, by the typography and arrangement of the page, so as to make it an easy manual of reference. Every Latin word we have used is printed

in a special type, cast expressly for this book, and is followed immediately (except in the section on Prosody), by its English equivalent, *italicized*. The quantities of roots and inflections are abundantly given throughout. In orthography, we have followed the most approved editions of the present day, adopting a few forms which may possibly be regarded as innovations, but varying less than some might desire from the past usage of our text-books.

In the classification and arrangement of paradigms we have expended a great deal of care. The classification of Nouns of the Third Declension, — which is based partly on that of Key, — seems to us to have great advantages over that commonly adopted. The exhibition of the Verb-forms will be found not only a material help to the learner by its compactness, clearness, and easiness of reference; but to have the special benefit of keeping distinctly in view the point (which teachers so often fail to make familiar) that all irregularities, or peculiarities of conjugation, are confined to the forms from the first or Present stem, while the others follow one uniform model throughout.

This volume is not, in any sense, an abridgment or compilation from previous writers. Except in some details of Prosody, we have not been *directly* indebted to any of those in use in our schools. Our plan has grown from our own wants and experience; and the examples have been selected, in general, from our

own reading. Only in a few instances, where it seemed desirable for completeness, we have not hesitated to borrow them from other sources.

While we have omitted a great amount of matter which we think serves in many text-books merely to obscure to the learner the outlines of the language, it will be found that its leading forms and usages are very fully exhibited; at the same time much incidental illustration is given, not contained in any other school grammar within our knowledge. A book designed for reference, as a full treatise on etymology and syntax, very properly contains much material which would be out of place in a brief manual like the present. We do not believe that it is best for the learner to begin with as large a book as he may require afterwards; and besides, if principles are to be taught, and not dead rules, it is a clear advantage not to become wedded to any set form of words.

Two or three points seem to require brief explanation to teachers who have been in the habit of using the ordinary text-books.

First, the recognition of the Locative Case, which has been sometimes called the "Dative of Place." The fact we wish to recognize in the structure of the language is one which all grammarians admit; and to accept it will be to many persons a real relief from the old arbitrary and unintelligible rule.

In interpreting the Subjunctive, we have thought best to give it no separate translation in the paradigms.

To render it, as is often done, by the English Potential, is as misleading as any false step, so low down among the elements, can well be. We have accordingly illustrated its use, at the outset, by a score of select examples of Latin idiom; and trust in the Syntax to have made it as clear as is consistent with the brevity of our plan.

In simplifying the treatment of the Gerund and Gerundive, we have followed the best English authorities, from Milton's brief Latin "Accedence," to the works of Donaldson, Key, and D'Arcy Thompson. The phrase "Nominative of the Gerund," which we have employed, is easily understood; it suggests an explanation of the subject which many scholars prefer to that usually given; and it need not be taken as controverting the more common doctrine, that the form in question is the Neuter of the Future Passive Participle, used impersonally.

The Syntax of the Moods will be found relatively more full than other parts of the book; this we have thought warranted by the difficulty and peculiar obscurity of the subject. In general, we have not, as is usually done, treated the Subjunctive by itself; but have classified the usages in the different kinds of subordinate clauses, in nearly all of which either that or the Indicative may be employed in special relations. Here, as everywhere, we have derived constant assistance from Madvig's "Lateinische Sprachlehre," the best single treatise upon Latin grammar with

which we are acquainted: from this we have taken more special points than from all other sources combined. We are far from claiming an entirely satisfactory treatment of the Subjunctive, which indeed has never yet been adequately analyzed, and which is much more difficult in Latin than in Greek. Conditional Sentences, however, in which we have followed the doctrine of Goodwin's "Greek Moods and Tenses," we believe will be found nowhere more fully explained than here.

In the matter of Prosody, we have given enough to enable the student to analyze for himself, and to read easily into metre, all the forms of verse in Virgil, Ovid, Horace, and (excepting a few lyrical passages) in the Dramatic writers. For instruction in the difficult art of composition in Latin verse, — should that be thought desirable, — or for exhibitions of quantity complete enough to be a sufficient guide in it, the learner must go to other sources.

In many points, both of etymology and syntax, we have availed ourselves of the counsel and guidance of Professor Lane, of Harvard University; who has greatly aided us by his care in examining the earlier proof-sheets, and by the suggestions of his very exact and thorough scholarship. In points of practical adaptation to the wants of classes, the long experience of our brother, Rev. T. P. Allen, of West Newton, Mass., has been a valuable guide. In the preparation of the Syntax, we are under especial obligation to Professor

J. B. Feuling, of the University of Wisconsin, who kindly read over the whole manuscript of this portion, and made many valuable suggestions.

In addition we would say, that, while this is intended to be a sufficient text-book for the learner, — at least until some more copious systematic treatise is required during a college course, — it is not claimed to be sufficient for the teacher. For his daily use in the class-room, as well as for his own more accurate information, he needs the ampler material so industriously gathered in the many excellent manuals in use. But, for ever so short a course in classical instruction, we hold that the language itself, and the literature which contains it, is the real object of study; and that every hour spent on the details of grammar, which does not directly help to this, is an injury to the student's progress, and a wrong to his intelligence.

Finally, this book is not meant for children. For most learners, we think, it would be better to wait till at least thirteen or fourteen, before attempting the systematic study of so difficult a tongue. At that age, an intelligent boy or girl, who studies it at all, ought to be led at once to those forms of it which can be readily understood and enjoyed.

Cambridge, Massachusetts.
August, 1868.

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LATIN GRAMMAR.

PART FIRST.

FORMS OF WORDS. (ETYMOLOGY.)

1. Alphabet.

The Latin Alphabet is the same as the English, wanting **w**.

Vowels are **a, e, i, o, u, y.** Diphthongs are **ae, oe** (often written æ, œ), **au, eu,** and in poetry **ei** and **ui.**

Mute Consonants are **p, b, f, v** (labial); **t, d** (dental); **c** (**k,**) **g** (palatal). Liquids are **l, m, n, r.** Double Consonants are **x** (**cs**), **z** (**ds**).

The Aspirate, **h**, is merely a silent breathing, and is not reckoned as a Consonant.

The Roman Alphabet consisted of 21 letters, viz.,

a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, x.

y and **z** were added, in words derived from Greek.

i and **u**, when used as consonants (having the sound of **y** and **w**), are generally written **j** and **v**; as, **juvenis**, *a youth*, for **iuuenis.**

k is used only in a few words, generally at the beginning, and is always followed by **a.**

c is usually written for **k**; and often for **qu**, (regularly when followed by **u**): as in **cum** (for **quum**) *when*; **secutus** (for **sequutus**) *having followed;* and more rarely, in **ecus** (for **equus**) *a horse*, **cotidie** (for **quotidie**) *daily*, and others.

In early use, **u** never follows **u** (**v**), but **o** instead: as in **volt**, *will*. Often, **i** is put for **ii**, or **ji**, as in **obit**, *died;* **obicit**, *hits*. Examples of variation in spelling are, **-undus** or **-endus** in gerund forms; **-umus** or **imus** in superlatives; **adulescens**, *youth*, **epistula**, *letter*, for **adolescens**, **epistola**; **cena**, **caena**, **coena**, *supper*.

The last letter of the Prepositions **ab**, **ad**, **con** (**cum**), **ex**, **in** and **sub**, when combined with other words, is often altered to give an evener sound: as **ad-** or **al-latus**, *brought*, **in-** or **im-mensus**, *boundless;* **sub-** or **suf-fero**, *sustain*.

The verb **est**, *is*, is sometimes joined in spelling with the previous word, especially in the old poets, or when the two would be united by elision: as **homost**, *he is a man*, **periculumst**, *there is danger*. So **vin'**, *wilt?* **scin'**, *know'st?* for **visne**, **scisne**.

In the division of syllables, a consonant between two vowels is always written with the latter; as **do-mi-nus**, *master:* also, any combination of consonants which can be used to begin a word; as **ho-spes**, *guest;* **ma-gnus**, *great;* **a-strum**, *star;* **di-xit**, *said*.

2. Pronunciation.

Among us, Latin is generally pronounced like English. But there are *no silent letters*, except in scanning verse, by the usage called elision.

c and **g** are made *soft* before **e**, **i**, **y**, and the diphthongs **ae**, **eu**, **oe**,; **ch** is always like **k**; **es** and (in plural cases) **os**, are pronounced as in *disease*, *morose*.

The Roman pronunciation of the Vowels was no doubt like the Italian. In English, for the long and short vowels respectively, it may be nearly represented thus: —

a as in *father*, *fast;* **e** as in *rein*, *met;* **i** as in *machine*, *fill;* **o** as in *holy*, *wholly;* **u** as in *rude*, *full*.

c and **g** were probably always sounded hard.

3. Quantity.

1. A vowel before another vowel is short; as, **vĭa**, *way*.

2. A diphthong is long; as, **fŏēdus**, *league*.

3. A syllable formed by contraction is long; as, **nīl**, *nothing*, for **nĭhĭl**.

4. A vowel before two consonants or a double consonant is long, as **rēctus,** *straight,* **judēx,** *juror:* but a short vowel before a mute followed by **l** or **r,** is common, as in **volucris,** *bird;* that is, it may be long in verse.

The sign ¯ denotes that a vowel is long; ˘ that it is short.

A short vowel differs from a long one not in *sound* but in *length;* as in **pătĕr,** *father,* **mātĕr,** *mother.*

4. Accent.

Words of two syllables are always accented on the Penult; as, **ĕ′rant,** *they were.*

Words of more than two syllables are accented on the Penult, if that is long; as, **amī′cus,** *friend:* if it is short, or common, then on the Antepenult; as, **dŏm′ĭnŭs,** *master;* **al′acrĭs,** *eager.*

The Penult is the last syllable but one; the Antepenult, the last but two (**paene,** *almost;* **ultima,** *last.*)

5. Inflection.

1. Inflection is a change made in the ending of a word to express some change in meaning; as, **vŏc o,** *I call;* **vŏc ăt,** *he calls.*

2. That part of the word which remains unchanged is called the Root or Stem. When a primitive form, common to Latin with other languages, it is always called the Root: thus the root of **fŭg a,** *flight,* is found in the English *fugitive.*

3. In Latin, Nouns, Adjectives, Pronouns, Participles, are inflected to express Declension (gender, number, and case); Adjectives and Adverbs to express Comparison; Verbs to express Conjugation (voice, mood, tense, number, and person).

4. Those parts of speech which are not inflected are called Particles: they are, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections. Adverbs, especially those of time, place, and manner, are also sometimes reckoned as Particles.

6. Gender.

1. Gender may be either natural, as **pŭĕr**, *boy;* **puellă**, *girl;* **mālum**, *apple:* or grammatical, as **lăpĭs**, *stone* (masc.); **mănŭs**, *hand* (fem.).

2. The following are general rules of gender: —

Names of Rivers (except a few ending in **a**) are masculine: as, **Tămĕsis**, *the Thames;* **Rhŏdănus**, *the Rhone.*

Most names of Plants are feminine: as, **cornus**, *cornel.*

Indeclinable nouns, or Phrases used as nouns, are neuter; as, **illud Cassiānum, "Cui bŏnō fuĕrīt,"** *that saying of Cassius,* "*For whose advantage it was.*"

3. Many Nouns may be either masculine or feminine, according to sex; as, **exsŭl**, *exile;* **bōs**, *ox, cow.* They are said to be of Common Gender.

4. A few are always connected with adjectives in the same gender, either masculine or feminine, independent of sex; thus, **ansĕr**, *goose*, is always masculine, and **vulpēs**, *fox*, feminine. They are called Epicene.

7. Case.

There are in Latin six Cases; namely, —

1. Nominative, used as the subject of a direct proposition: as,

pătĕr meŭs ădest, *my father is here.*

2. Genitive (*of*), generally denoting origin or possession; also used with many adjectives and verbs, especially those expressing emotion: as,

patrĭs ejŭs ămīcŭs mĭsĕrētŭr meī, *his father's friend pities me.*

3. Dative (*to* or *for*), generally used for the indirect object after a verb or adjective: as,

dĕdĭt mĭhī ensem: magnō mĭhī ūsui ĕrăt; *he gave me a sword: it was of great service to me.*

4. Accusative (*towards*), used as the direct object of a verb, and after most prepositions: as,

dum agrum ărābăt ĭn hortum vēnī, *while he was ploughing the field I came into the garden.*

5. Vocative, used in direct address: as,

hūc vĕnī cārĕ mī filiŏlĕ, *come hither my dear little son.*

6. Ablative (*by, from, with*), used with many verbs and prepositions: as,

ĭn hortō lūdēbāmŭs et cultellō mē laesĭt, *we were playing in the garden and he hurt me with a knife.*

All, excepting the nominative and vocative, are often called Oblique cases.

7. Some grammarians reckon also a Locative case, signifying the *place where:* it is generally the same in form with the Dative, and may be called the Dative of Place: as,

Rōmae vĕl Athēnīs essĕ vĕlim, *I should like to be at Rome or Athens.*

8. Declension.

I. There are five Declensions of nouns in Latin, distinguished by the termination of the Genitive Singular, and by their characteristic or leading vowel. These are as follows: —

Decl.	1.	Gen. Sing.	**ae**,	Leading Vowel	**a**
,,	2.	,,	**ī**	,,	,,	**o**
,,	3.	,,	**ĭs**	,,	,,	**i**
,,	4.	,,	**ūs**	,,	,,	**u**
,,	5.	,,	**ēi**	,,	,,	**e**

II. The following are general rules of declension: —

1. The vocative is always the same in form with the nominative, except in the singular of nouns in **us**, of the second declension.

2. In Neuters, the nominative and accusative are always alike, and in the plural end in **ă**.

3. Except in neuters, the accusative singular always ends in **m**, and the accusative plural in **s**.

4. In the most ancient form, the dative singular of all the declensions ends in **ī**; in the third declension, the locative case may end in **ĕ** or **ī**.

5. The dative and ablative plural are always alike.

6. The genitive plural always ends in **um**.

NOUNS.

9. First Declension. (a.)

	SINGULAR.	
Nominative.	**stell ă,**	*a star.*
Genitive.	**stell ae,**	*of a star.*
Dative.	**stell ae,**	*to a star.*
Accusative.	**stell ăm,**	*a star.*
Vocative.	**stell ă,**	*thou star!*
Ablative.	**stell ā,**	*with a star.*

	PLURAL.	
Nominative.	**stell ae,**	*stars.*
Genitive.	**stell ārŭm,**	*of stars.*
Dative.	**stell īs,**	*to stars.*
Accusative.	**stell ās,**	*stars.*
Vocative.	**stell ae,**	*ye stars!*
Ablative.	**stell īs,**	*with stars.*

1. Most nouns of the first declension are feminine.

2. The genitive and dative singular anciently ended in **āi**, which is occasionally found in a few words, as, **aulāi**, *of a hall*. There is also an old genitive in **ās**, found in **paterfamilias**.

3. The genitive plural, especially of compounds with **cŏla** and **gĕna**, signifying *dwelling* and *descent*, is sometimes contracted into **ūm**, as **coelĭcŏlūm**, *of the heavenly ones*.

4. The dative and ablative plural of **dea**, *goddess*, **filia**, *daughter*, and a few others, end in the old regular form **ābŭs**.

5. Some Greek nouns end in **ās**, **ēs** (masc.), and **ē** (fem.) in the nominative, and **n** in the accusative; those in **e** have the genitive in **es**: as, **Aenēās**, acc. **Aenēān**, voc. **Aenēā**; **Anchīses**, gen. **Anchisae**, acc. **Anchisen**, voc. **Anchise**; **Pēnĕlŏpē**, **Penelŏpēs**, **Penelopēn**; **grammatĭcē** or **grammatĭcā**, *grammar*.

10. Second Declension. (o.)

Most nouns of the second declension ending in **ŭs** (**ŏs**), **ĕr**, **ĭr**, are masculine; those ending in **ŭm** (**ŏn**) are neuter.

	Man.	*Book.*	*Slave.*	*War.*
	SINGULAR.			
Nom.	**vĭr**	**lĭbĕr**	**servŭs** (**ŏs**)	**bellŭm**
Gen.	**vĭr ī**	**libr ī**	**serv ī**	**bell ī**
Dat.	**vir ō**	**libr ō**	**serv ō**	**bell ō**
Acc.	**vir ŭm**	**libr ŭm**	**serv ŭm**	**bell ŭm**
Voc.	**vir**	**liber**	**serv ĕ**	**bell ŭm**
Abl.	**vir ō**	**libr ō**	**serv ō**	**bell ō**
	PLURAL.			
Nom.	**vir ī**	**libr ī**	**serv ī**	**bell ă**
Gen.	**vir ōrŭm**	**libr ōrŭm**	**serv ōrŭm**	**bell ōrŭm**
Dat.	**vir īs**	**libr īs**	**serv īs**	**bell īs**
Acc.	**vir ōs**	**libr ōs**	**serv ōs**	**bell ă**
Voc.	**vir ī**	**libr ī**	**serv ī**	**bell ă**
Abl.	**vir īs**	**libr īs**	**serv īs**	**bell īs**

1. Some Greek words end in **ŏs** (M.) or **ŏn** (N.); as, **arctos**, *the Polar Bear;* **barbĭton**, *lyre.* The old form **ŏs**, **ŏn**, for **ŭs**, **um**, after **u** or **v**, as in **servŏs**, and the gen. pl. **ōn**, are sometimes found.

2. Names of towns in **us** (**os**) are feminine: as, **Cŏrinthus.**

3. The old form of the gen. sing. in **ĭŭs** (**oius**) and dative in **i** (**oi**) is found in a few adjectives (see § **16**, 1). The locative singular ends in **i**: as, **Corinthi**, *at Corinth.*

4. The genitive of nouns in **ius** and **ium** is often written with a single **i**: as **filī**, *of a son*, **ingĕ'nī**, *of genius.*

5. Proper names in **ius** drop **e** in the vocative; as, **Vergĭlius**, voc. **Vergĭ'lī**: also **filius**, *son*, and **genius**, *divine guardian.*

6. In the gen. plur. **ōrŭm** is often contracted into **ūm** or **ōm.**

7. **Deus**, *God*, has voc. **deus**; plural, n. v. **dei**, **dii**, or **di**; dat. abl. **deis**, **diis**, **dīs.** For the genitive plural, **dīvum** or **dīvom** is often used.

8. Nouns in **er** generally drop **e** in declining, as in **agĕr**, **agri**, *field:* but retain it in **pŭĕr**, *boy;* **gĕnĕr**, *son-in-law;* **sŏcĕr**, *father-in-law;* **vespĕr**, *evening;* and a few others.

9. **Vulgus**, *mob;* **pĕlăgŭs**, *sea;* and **vīrus**, *poison*, are neuter.

11. Third Declension.

Nouns of the third declension are classed according to their stems, whether ending in a Vowel, a Liquid, or a Mute Consonant.

I. Vowel Stems. (i.)

		Ship (f.)	*Cloud* (f.)	*Sea* (n.)
Sing.	N.	nāvĭs	nūbēs	mărĕ
	G.	nāvĭs	nubis	maris
	D.	navī	nubi	mari
	Ac.	navĕm (ĭm)	nubem	mare
	V.	navĭs	nubes	mare
	Ab.	navĕ (i)	nube	mari
Plu.	N.	navēs	nubes	mariă
	G.	navĭŭm	nubium	marium
	D.	navĭbŭs	nubibus	maribus
	Ac.	navēs (īs)	nubes (is)	maria
	V.	navēs	nubes	maria
	Ab.	navĭbŭs.	nubibus	maribus

1. A few nouns in **ăl** and **ăr** are properly neuters of adjectives in **ālis**, (omitting the final **e**), and belong to this class. They are declined like **mare**: as, **ănĭm ăl, ālis**, pl. **anim alia**, *living thing* (from **anima**, *breath*); **calcăr, āris**, *spur* (from **calx**, *heel*).

2. The old forms of sing. acc. in **ĭm**, and abl. in **ī**, and of the plur. acc. in **īs**, are found in many words. In Adjectives of this form the nom. sing. **ĭs** and abl. **ī** are always used.

3. Several names of towns, as **Praenestĕ, Caerĕ**, and the mountain **Soracte** (n.), have the ablative **ĕ**. Sometimes, also, **marĕ**, *sea*, and **rēte**, *net*.

4. A few nouns, as **cănis**, *dog*, **jŭvĕnis**, *youth*, have the genitive plural in **ūm**.

5. **Vīs**, *force*, has acc. **vim**, abl. **vī**, plur. **vīrēs, vīrium, vīrĭbŭs.**

6. Greek proper names in **ĭs** have acc. **im**, and voc. **ĭ**; as, **Alexĭs, Alexim, Alexĭ.**

II. Liquid Stems. (l, n, r.)

		Exile (M.F.)	*Rank* (M.)	*Honor* (M.)	*Father* (M.)
Sin.	N. V.	exsŭl	ordo	hŏnŏr (ōs)	pătĕr
	G.	exsŭl ĭs	ordĭn is	honōr is	patr is
	D.	exsul ī	ordin i	honor i	patr i
	Ac.	exsul em	ordin em	honor ĕm	patr em
	Ab.	exsul ĕ	ordin e	honor e	patr e
Pl.	N.A.V.	exsul ēs	ordin es	honor es	patr es
	G.	exsul um	ordin um	honor um	patr um
	D. Ab.	exsul ĭbŭs	ordin ibus	honor ibus	patr ibus

		Name (N.)	*Work* (N.)	*Body* (N.)	*Leg* (N.)
Sin.	N. V.	nōmĕn	ŏpŭs	corpŭs	crūs
	G.	nomĭn ĭs	opĕr is	corpŏr is	crūr is
	D.	nomin ī	oper i	corpor i	crur i
	Ac.	nomĕn	opus	corpus	crus
	Ab.	nomin ĕ	oper e	corpor e	crur e
Pl.	N. A.V.	nomin ă	oper ă	corpor ă	crur a
	G.	nomin ŭm	oper um	corpor um	crur um
	D. Ab.	nomin ĭbŭs	oper ibus	corpor ibus	crur ibus

III. Mute Stems.

Nouns whose stem ends in a Mute Consonant generally form the Nominative Singular by adding **s**.

1. If the Mute is a Labial, (**b, m, p,**) **s** is added simply with or without change of vowel: as,

		City (F.)	*Chief* (M.)	*Winter* (F.)
Sin.	N. V.	urbs	princeps	hiems (ps)
	G.	urb ĭs	princĭp is	hiĕm is
	D.	urb ī	princip i	hiem i
	Ac.	urb ĕm	princip em	hiem em
	Ab.	urb ĕ	princip e	hiem e
Pl.	N. A. V.	urb ēs	princip es	hiem es
	G.	urb ium	princip um	hiem um
	D. Ab.	urb ĭbŭs	princip ibus	hiem ibus

2. If the Mute is a Dental (**d**, **t**), it is suppressed before **s**; in Neuters, **s** is not added: as,

		Stone (M.)	*Companion* (M.)	*Heart* (N.)	*Tooth* (M.)
SIN.	N. V.	lăpĭs	cŏmĕs	cŏr	dens
	G.	lapĭd ĭs	comĭt is	cord is	dent is
	D.	lapid ī	comit i	cord i	dent i
	Ac.	lapid em	comit em	cor	dent em
	Ab.	lapid ĕ	comit e	cord e	dent e
PL.	N. A. V.	lapid ēs	comit es	cord ă	dent es
	G.	lapid um	comĭt um		dent ium
	D. Ab.	lapid ĭbŭs	comit ibus	cord ibus	dent ibus

3. If the Mute is a Palatal (**c**, **g**), it is combined with **s** in **x**: as,

		Nut (F.)	*King* (M.)	*Juror* (M.)	*Rower* (M.)
SIN.	N. V.	nux	rex	jūdex	rēmex
	G.	nŭc ĭs	rēg is	judĭc is	remĭg is
	D.	nuc ī	reg i	judic i	remig i
	Ac.	nuc em	reg em	judic em	remig em
	Ab.	nuc ĕ	reg e	judic e	remig e
PL.	N. A. V.	nuc ēs	reg es	judic es	remig es
	G.	nuc um	reg um	judic um	remig um
	D. Ab.	nuc ĭbus	reg ibus	judic ibus	remig ibus

4. Peculiar forms are —

		Night (F.)	*Snow* (F)	*Flesh* (F.)	*Bone* (N.)	*Old Man.*
SIN.	N. V.	nox	nix	cărо	ŏs	sĕnex
	G.	noctĭs	nĭvis	carnis	ossis	senĭs
	D.	noctī	nivi	carni	ossi	seni
	Ac.	noctem	nivem	carnem	os	senem
	Ab.	noctĕ	nive	carne	osse	sene
PL.	N. A. V.	noctēs	nives	carnes	ossa	senes
	G.	noctium		carnium	ossium	senum
	D. Ab.	noctĭbus	nivibus	carnibus	ossibus	senibus

āēr (M.), *air*, has the accusative **aĕră**.
mĕl, *honey*, and **fĕl**, *gall* (N.), have the gen. **mellis, fellis.**
lāc, (N.) *milk*, has gen. **lactis.**

5. Irregular forms are —

ĭtĕr, itĭnĕris (N.), *journey.*
jĕcŭr, jecŏris or **jecĭnŏris** (N.), *liver.*
bōs, bŏvis; pl. g. **boum**, D. **bōbus, būbus** (M. F.), *ox, cow.*
sŭpellex, supellectĭlis (F.), *furniture.*
lampăs, lampădos, or **is**, acc. **lampadă**, *lamp*, (F.)
Jūppĭtĕr, Jŏvis.

IV. General Rules of the Third Declension.

Nouns ending in **o, or, os, er**, and **es** (increasing) are masculine;
those in **as, es** (not increasing), **io, ys, x**, and **s** preceded by a consonant, also in **do, go, io**, are feminine;
those in **a, e, i, y, c, l, n, t, ar, ur, us**, are neuter.

A noun is said to increase, when in any case it has more syllables than in the nominative singular. In such case, the penult is called the Increment of the noun.

Increments of nouns in **a** and **o** (M. F.), are generally long; those in **e, o** (N.), **i, u**, and **y**, short.

The locative case is sometimes written with **ĕ**, especially in poetry: as, **Karthagĭnĕ** (for **Karthagini**), *at Carthage.*

Many nouns, especially those of one syllable, ending in two consonants or a double consonant, make the genitive plural in **ium**: as **cliens**, *client*; **urbs**, *city*; **nox**, *night.*

12. Fourth Declension. (u.)

		Car (M.)	*Needle* (F.)	*Knee* (N.)
Sin.	N. V.	**currŭs**	**ăcŭs**	**gĕnū**
	G.	**curr ūs**	**acūs**	**genū (ūs)**
	D.	**curr uī (ū)**	**acu i**	**genū**
	Ac.	**curr um**	**acu m**	**genū**
	Ab.	**curr ū**	**acū**	**genū**
Pl.	N. A. V.	**curr ūs**	**acūs**	**genu a**
	G.	**curr uŭm**	**acu um**	**genu um**
	D. Ab.	**curr ĭbŭs**	**acŭ bus**	**genŭ bus**

1. Most nouns of the fourth declension are formed from the supine stem of verbs: as, **cantus**, *song*, from **cănō**; **vīsus**, *sight*, from **vĭdeo**.

2. **Dŏmus**, *house*, has ablative singular **domo**, genitive plural **domōrum**, or **domuum**; accusative plural, **domos**: **domi**, less frequently **domui**, (locative) means *at home*.

13. Fifth Declension. (e.)

The only complete nouns of this declension are **dies**, *day*, and **res**, *thing*. They are thus declined: —

	Day (M.)	*Thing* (F.)
Singular N. V.	**diēs**	**rēs**
G.	**diē i**	**rĕ i**
D.	**diē i**	**rĕ i**
Ac.	**die m**	**re m**
Ab.	**diē**	**rē**
Plural N. A. V.	**diē s**	**rē s**
G.	**diē rum**	**rē rum**
D. Ab.	**diē bus**	**rē bus**

Most nouns of the fifth declension want the plural.

Dies is often feminine in the singular in phrases indicating a fixed time: as **constitūtā die**, *on the set day*.

The termination of the nominative singular is generally **ies**.

14. Irregular Nouns.

I. Defective.

1. Wanting the singular: as,

lĭbĕri, *children*; **arma**, *weapons*; **pĕnātes**, *household gods*.

2. Wanting the nominative: as,

dăpis, *of food*; **frūgis**, *of fruit* (plural complete).

3. Found only in one or two cases: as,

fors, **forte**, *chance*; **vicis** (gen.), **vicem**, **vice**, **vices**, **vicibus**, *change* or *turn*; **sponte** (**suā sponte**, *of his own accord*); **injussu**, *without orders*.

4. Indeclinable: as,

fās, *right*; **nĕfās**, *wrong*; **pondō**, *pound*.

II. Variable.

1. Many nouns vary in meaning as they are found in the singular or plural: as,

aedes, is (F.), *temple.*	**aedes, ium**, *house.*
auxĭlium (N.), *help.*	**auxilia**, *auxiliaries.*
carcer (M.), *dungeon.*	**carcĕres**, *barriers* (of a race-
castrum (N.), *fort.*	**castra**, *camp.* [course.)
cōpia (F.), *plenty.*	**copiae**, *troops.*
fīnis (M.), *end.*	**fines**, *bounds, territory.*
grātia (F.), *favor.*	**gratiae**, *thanks.*
impĕdīmentum (N.), *hinderance.*	**impedimenta**, *baggage.*
littĕra (F.), *letter* (of alphabet.)	**litterae**, *epistle.*
lŏcus (M.), *place* [pl. **loca** (N.)]	**loci**, *passages in books.*
ŏpis (F. gen.), *help.*	**opes**, *resources, wealth.*
plăga (F.), *region* [**plāga**, *blow*].	**plăgae**, *snares.*
sāl (M. or N.), *salt.*	**sales**, *witticisms.*

sestertius (M.) means the sum of $2\frac{1}{2}$ **asses**, = about 4 cents.
sestertium (N.) means the sum of 1000 **sestertii**, = about $40.
decies sestertium means the sum of 1000 **sestertia**, = $40,000.

2. Sometimes a noun in combination with an adjective takes a special signification, both parts being regularly inflected: as,

jusjūrandum, jurisjurandi, *oath.*
respublica, reipublicae, *commonwealth.*

15. Proper Names.

A Roman had regularly three names. Thus, in the name Marcus Tullius Cicero, we have —

Marcus, the **praenomen**, or personal name;

Tullius, the **nomen**; i.e., name of the Gens, or house, whose original head was **Tullus**; this name is an adjective;

Cicero, the **cognomen**, or family name, often in its origin a nickname, — in this case from **cicer**, a *vetch*, or small pea.

Women had no personal names, but were known only by that of their gens. Thus the wife of Cicero was Terentia, and his daughter Tullia. A younger sister would have been called Tullia secunda, and so on.

ADJECTIVES.

16. Inflection.

Adjectives are declined like Nouns; and are either of the First and Second Declension, or of the Third.

I. Adjectives of the first and second declension are thus declined: —

	M.	F.	N.
Sing. N.	cār ŭs	cār ă	cār um, *Dear.*
G.	car ī	car ae	car ī
D.	car ō	car ae	car ō
Ac.	car um	car am	car um
V.	carĕ	car ă	car um
Ab.	car ō	car ā	car ō
Plur. N.	car ī	car ae	car ă
G.	car ōrum	car ārum	car ōrum
D.	car īs	car īs	car īs
Ac.	car ōs	car ās	car ă
V.	car ī	car ae	car ă
Ab	car īs	car īs	car īs

The singular of adjectives in **er** is thus declined: —

	Free.			*Black.*		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N.	lībĕr	lībĕra	lībĕr um	nĭger	nĭgra	nĭgrum
G.	libĕr i	liber ae	liber i	nigr i	nig rae	nigr i
D.	liber o	liber as	liber o	nigr o	nig rae	nigr o
Ac.	liber um	liber am	liber um	nigr um	nig ram	nigr um
V.	liber	liber a	liber um	niger	nig ra	nigr um
Ab.	liber o	liber a	liber o	niger	nig ra	nigr o

(Plural like carus.)

The following have the genitive singular in **ius**, and the dative in **i**, in all the genders: —

ălius, *other*. **nullus**, *no*. **ullus**, *any* (*with negatives*).
alter, *other* (*of two*). **sōlus**, *alone*. **ūnus**, *one*.
neuter, *neither*. **tōtus**, *whole*. **ŭter**, *which* (*of two*).

II. Adjectives of the third declension are thus declined: —

SINGULAR.

	Wise.	*Short.* N.	*Better.* N.
N.	**săpiens**	**brĕvis, breve**	**mĕliŏr, meliŭs**
G.	**sapientis**	**brevis**	**meliōr is**
D.	**sapienti**	**brevi**	**melior i**
Ac.	**sapientem, N. sapiens**	**brevem, N. e**	**meliorem, melius**
Ab.	**sapiente, or i**	**brevi**	**meliore or i**

PLURAL.

N. Ac.	**sapientes, sapientia**	**breves, N. ia**	**meliores, N. ora**
G.	**sapientium**	**brevium**	**meliorum**
D. Ab.	**sapientibus**	**brevibus**	**melioribus**

A few adjectives of this declension have the nom. sing. masc. in **er**: as, M. **ācĕr**, F. **acris**, N. **acre**, *keen*. Otherwise they are declined like **brevis**.

Adjectives of one termination include those in **ns**, with a few others: as, **vĕtŭs**, *old*; **pār**, *equal*; **fēlix**, *fortunate*. They all have two forms in the accusative singular, and in the nom. acc. and voc. plural: as, **părem, par**; **păres, paria**.

17. Comparison.

I. The Comparative degree adds **ior, ius** to the stem, and is declined as **melior**; the Superlative adds **issĭmus, a, um**, and is declined as **carus**. Thus: —

car us, *dear*; **car ior**, *dearer*; **car issĭmus**, *dearest*.

Adjectives in **er** form the superlative by adding **rimus** to the nominative: as,

nĭger, *black*; **nigrior**, *blacker*; **nigerrĭmus**, *blackest*.

Six adjectives, **făcĭlis, difficĭlis**, *easy, hard*; **sĭmĭlis, dissĭmĭlis**, *like, unlike*: **grăcĭlis**, *slender*; **hŭmĭlis**, *low*, form the superlative by adding **līmus** to the stem: as, **facillĭmus**.

Compounds ending in **dĭcus**, *saying*, **fĭcus**, *doing*, and **vŏlus**, *willing*, are compared from the corresponding participles in **ns**: as,

maledĭcus, *slanderous;* **maledicentior, maledicentissimus.**
malefĭcus, *mischievous;* **maleficentior, maleficentissimus.**
malevŏlus, *spiteful;* **malevolentior, malevolentissimus.**

Adjectives in **us** preceded by a vowel, are generally compared by means of the adverbs **măgĭs**, *more*, and **maxime**, *most:* as,

ĭdōneus, *fit;* **magis idoneus, maxime idoneus.**

II. The following are compared irregularly: —

bŏnus, mĕlior, optĭmus, *good, better, best.*
mălus, pējor, pessimus, *bad, worse, worst.*
magnus, mājŏr, maximus, *great, greater, greatest.*
parvus, mĭnŏr, minimus, *small, less, least.*
multum, plūs, (N.) **plurimum**, *much, more, most.*
multi, plūres, plurimi, *many, more, most.*
nēquam (indecl.), **nequior, nequissimus**, *worthless.*
frūgi (indecl.), **frugālior, frugalissimus**, *discreet.*

III. The following comparatives and superlatives, denoting order in place or time, are formed from certain prepositions: —

[**citra**, *this side*] **cĭtĕrior, citĭmus**, *nearer, nearest.*
[**extra**, *outside*] **extĕrior, extrēmus**, *outer, outmost.*
[**infra**, *below*] **infĕrior, infimus** or **īmus**, *lower, lowest.*
[**intra**, *within*] **intĕrior, intĭmus**, *inner, inmost.*
[**post**, *after*] **postĕrior, postrēmus** or **postŭmus**, *latter, last.*
[**prae**, *before*] **prĭor, prīmus**, *former, first.*
[**prŏpe**, *near*] **propior, proximus**, *nearer, next.*
[**supra**, *above*] **sŭpĕrior, suprēmus** or **summus**, *higher, highest.*
[**ultra**, *beyond*] **ultĕrior, ultĭmus**, *farther, farthest.*

The positives **infĕrus, extĕrus**, &c., are rarely used as adjectives. But the plurals **extĕri**, *foreigners;* **postĕri**, *posterity;* **supĕri**, *the heavenly gods*, and **infĕri**, *those below*, are common.

From the nouns **jŭvĕnis**, *youth*, **sĕnex**, *old man*, are formed the comparatives **jūnior**, *younger*, **senior**, *older*. For the super-

lative the phrase **minimus** or **maximus natu** is used, the noun **natu** being often understood: as,

maximus fratrum, *the eldest of the brothers.*
senior fratrum would mean *the elder of the two.*

IV. Some adjectives want the positive: as,

dētĕrior, deterrĭmus, *worse, worst.*
ōcior, ocissimus, *swifter, swiftest.*
pŏtior, potissimus, *more*, and *most preferable.*

Some want the comparative: as,

falsus, falsissimus, *false, most false.*
inclĭtus (inclŭtus), inclitissimus, *famous.*
nŏvus, novissimus, *new, newest* or *last* (as in **novissimum agmen**, *the rear-guard*).
pauper, pauperrimus, *poor.*
săcer, sacerrimus, *sacred.*
vĕtus, veterrimus, *old.*

Some want the superlative: as,

ălăcer, alacrior, *eager.*
ingens, ingentior, *huge.*
ŏpīmus, opimior, *rich.*

V. 1. The Comparative often denotes a considerable or excessive degree of a quality: as, **brĕvior**, *rather short;* **audācior**, *too bold.* It is used instead of the superlative where only two are spoken of: as,

mĕlior imperatorum, *the best of the (two) commanders.*

2. The comparative takes the ablative, or **quam**, *than*: as,

tribus unciis altior est fratre (or **quam frater**), *he is three inches taller than his brother.* (See § **54**, v.)

3. Comparison between adjectives is expressed by comparatives with **quam**: as,

lātius quam altius est flūmen, *the stream is rather broad than deep.*

4. The Superlative (of eminence) often denotes a very high degree of a quality: as, **maximus numerus**, *a very great number.*

5. The superlative with **quam** indicates the very highest degree of a quality: as, **quam plurimi**, *as many as possible.*

18. Numerals.

I. Cardinal and Ordinal.

1.	ūnus, una, unum	prīmus a um, *first*	I.
2.	duŏ, duae, duo	sĕcundus, alter, *second*	II.
3.	trēs, tria	tertius, *third*	III.
4.	quattuŏr	quartus, *fourth*	IV.
5.	quinquĕ	quintus	V.
6.	sex	sextus	VI.
7.	septem	septĭmus	VII.
8.	octŏ	octāvus	VIII.
9.	nŏvem	nōnus	IX.
10.	dĕcem	dĕcĭmus	X.
11.	undĕcim	undĕcĭmus	XI.
12.	duŏdecim	duŏdĕcĭmus	XII.
13.	tredecim	tertius decimus	XIII.
14.	quattuordecim	quartus decimus	XIV.
15.	quindecim	quintus decimus	XV.
16.	sēdecim	sextus decimus	XVI.
17.	septendecim	septimus decimus	XVII.
18.	duŏdēvīginti	duodevīcesĭmus	XVIII.
19.	undēvīginti	undēvīcesimus	XIX.
20.	vīgintī	vīcēsĭmus	XX.
30.	trīginta	trīcēsĭmus	XXX.
40.	quadrāginta	quadrāgesimus	XL.
50.	quinquāginta	quinquāgesimus	Ⅼ or L.
60.	sexāginta	sexāgesimus	LX.
70.	septuāginta	septuāgesimus	LXX.
80.	octōginta	octōgesimus	LXXX.
90.	nōnāginta	nōnāgesimus	XC.
100.	centum	centesimus	C.
200.	dŭcenti, ae, a	dŭcentesimus	CC.
300.	trĕcenti	trĕcentesimus	CCC.
400.	quadringenti	quadringentesimus	CCCC.
500.	quingenti	quingentesimus	Ↄ, *or* D.
600.	sexcenti	sexcentesimus	DC.
700.	septingenti	septingentesimus	DCC.
800.	octingenti	octingentesimus	DCCC.
900.	nongenti	nongentesimus	DCCCC.
1000.	mille	millēsimus	CIↃ, *or* M.
10,000.	decem mīlia	decies millesimus	CCIↃↃ.

1. **Unus a um** has genitive **unīus**, dative **uni** (§ 16, I.).

2. **Duo** (also **ambo**, *both*) is thus declined: —

	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	**duo**	**duae**	**duo**
Gen.	**duorum**	**duarum**	**duorum**
D. Ab.	**duobus**	**duabus**	**duobus**
Ac.	**duos, duo**	**duas**	**duo**

3. **Tres** is declined regularly, like the plural of **brevis** (§ 16). The other cardinal numbers up to **centum** (100) are indeclinable. **Mille** is indeclinable as an adjective; but when several thousands are spoken of, the noun **milia** is used, declined like the plural of **mare** (§ 11, I.), the noun described being put in the genitive plural: as, **cum decem milibus mīlĭtum**, *with ten thousand men*.

4. The numeral adverbs are: **sĕmĕl**, *once*; **bĭs**, *twice*; **tĕr**, *thrice*; **quătĕr**, *four times*. Those of higher numbers end in **iens** or **iēs**: as, **quinquiens** (or **quinquies**), **decies, milies**, &c.

II. Distributive.

1. **singŭli**	12. **duŏdēni**	200. **dŭcēni**
2. **bīnī**	13. **terni dēni**, &c.	300. **trĕcēni**
3. **terni**	20. **vīcēni**	400. **quădringēni**
4. **quăterni**	30. **trīcēni**	500. **quingēni**
5. **quīni**	40. **quădrāgēni**	600. **sescēni**
6. **sēni**	50. **quinquagēni**	700. **septingēni**
7. **septēni**	60. **sexāgēni**	800. **octingēni**
8. **octōni**	70. **septuāgēni**	900. **nongēni**
9. **nŏvēni**	80. **octōgēni**	1000. **millēni**
10. **dēni**	90. **nōnāgēni**	2000. **bis milleni**
11. **undēni**	100. **centēni**	10,000. **decies milleni**

Distributives are used, —

1. As in the phrase **singulas binis navibus obiciēbant**, *they matched the ships one against every two*. — Cæs. B.C., I. 58.

2. Instead of cardinals, when the noun is plural in form but singular in meaning: as, **bina castra**, *two camps*: (**duo castra** would mean *two forts*): but **una castra**, *one camp*.

3. In multiplication: as, **bis bīna**, *twice two*; **quater septenis diebus**; i.e., *in four weeks*.

PRONOUNS.

19. Personal and Reflective.

I. The personal pronouns **ego**, *I*, and **tu**, *thou*, are thus declined: —

	FIRST PERSON.	SECOND PERSON.
	I.	*thou* (*you.*)
SING. N.	ĕgŏ	tū
G.	meī	tŭī
D.	mĭhi (mī)	tĭbi
Ac.	mē	tē
Ab.	mē	tē
PLUR. N. Ac.	nōs	vōs
G.	nostrum / nostrī	vestrum (vostrum) / vestrī (vostri)
D. Ab.	nōbīs	vōbīs

II. The personal pronouns of the first and second persons are used also reflectively: as,

ipse te laudās, *you praise yourself.*

The reflective pronoun of the third person, *himself, herself, themselves*, is thus declined: —

G. **suī** D. **sĭbi** Ac. and Ab. **sē**, or **sēsē**

It regularly refers to the subject of the sentence.

III. The genitives **nostrum, vestrum**, are used partitively: as, **unusquisque vestrum**, *each one of you;* **mei, tui, sui, nostri** and **vestri** are used objectively: as,

mĕmŏr sis nostri, *be mindful of us.*

For the genitive of possession, the adjective pronouns **meus** (voc. masc. **mi**), **tuus, suus, noster, vester,** are always used, declined as in § 16, I.: as, **mi fīli,** *my son;* **cum amīcis meis,** *with my friends.*

They agree with genitives in such phrases as **tuam ipsīus patriam prodidisti,** *you have betrayed your own fatherland;* **suo sōlīus perīcŭlo,** *at his own peril only.* — Cic. Cat., IV. 11.

The preposition **cum,** *with,* is joined *enclitically* with the ablative of the personal pronouns: thus,

nobiscum ambŭlat, *he is walking with us.*

20. Demonstrative.

I. The demonstrative pronouns **hic,** *this;* **is, iste, ille,** *that;* and **ipse,** *self,* are thus declined: —

SINGULAR.

N.	**hic**	**haec**	**hoc**	**ĭs**	**eă**	**ĭd**
G.		**hūjŭs**			**ējus**	
D.		**huīc**			**eī**	
Ac.	**hunc**	**hanc**	**hoc**	**eum**	**eam**	**ĭd**
Ab.	**hōc**	**hāc**	**hōc**	**eō**	**eā**	**eō**

PLURAL.

N.	**hī**	**hae**	**haec**	**iī (eī)**	**eae**	**eă**
G.	**hōrum**	**hārum**	**hōrum**	**eōrum**	**eārum**	**eōrum**
D. Ab.		**hīs**		**eīs** or **iīs**		
Ac.	**hōs**	**hās**	**haec**	**eōs**	**eās**	**eă**

Nom.	**iste**	**ista**	**istud**	Gen.	**istīus**		Dat.	**isti**
,,	**ille**	**illa**	**illud**	,,	**illīus**		,,	**illi**
,,	**ipse**	**ipsa**	**ipsum**	,,	**ipsīus**		,,	**ipsi**

Remainder as **carus,** in § 16, I.

II. **Hic** is sometimes called the demonstrative of the first person; **iste** (used especially in reference to the person spoken to, and frequently implying contempt), the demonstrative of the second person; **ille** (referring to more remote objects, and used especially of those celebrated or well known), the demonstrative of the third person. **Ille** and **hic** are often used as "the former" and "the latter." **Hic,** or **hic hŏmo,** is sometimes equivalent to **ego,** *I:* as, **tu si hic sis,** *if you were I.* — Ter. Andr. 310.

Is is used especially in reference to something just mentioned, or as antecedent to the relative **qui**, *who*. It is used oftener than the other demonstratives as a personal pronoun of the third person, and is sometimes nearly equivalent to the article *a* or *the*: as,

eum quem esse hostem compĕristi, *one whom you have found to be a public enemy*. — Cic. Cat. I. 11.

habētis eum consŭlem qui . . . non dubĭtet, *you have a consul who will not hesitate*. — Id. IV. 11.

Ipse, *self*, the intensive pronoun, is frequently joined with another pronoun: as, **nos ipsi**, or **nosmetipsi**, *we ourselves*; or it may be used independently in either person: as, **ipsi adestis**, *you are yourselves present*. Often it may be translated *very*: as, **ipsi colles clāmant**, *the very hills cry out*.

Īdem, eădem, ĭdem, *the same*, is declined like **is**; **m** being generally changed to **n** before **d** in the accusative; as, **eundem**.

21. Relative.

I. The relative pronoun **qui**, *who*, is thus declined: —

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
N.	quī	quae	quŏd	quī	quae	quae (quă)
G.	cūjus (quoius)			quōrum	quārum	quōrum
D.	cuī (quoi)			quĭbŭs or quīs		
Ac.	quem	quam	quŏd	quōs	quās	quae
Ab.	quō	quā	quō	quĭbŭs		

II. **Qui**, *who*, is also used as an interrogative; but when used substantively, the nominative singular is **quĭs quae quĭd**: as,

quĭs adest? *who is here?* **quid ais?** *what do you say?*

As an adjective, **qui** is sometimes, and **quod** always, used: as,

qui (or **quis**) **homo est?** *what man is it?*
quod bellum tum gĕrēbātur? *what war was then waging?*

Quantus, *how great*; **quālis**, *of what kind*; **quŏt**, *how many*, and the like, are also used both as relative and interrogative, corresponding to **tantus**, *so great*; **tālis**, *such*; **tŏt**, *so many*.

The relative is often used in Latin where we must use the demonstrative in English: as,

quae cum ĭtă sint, *since these things are so*.

The preposition **cum**, *with*, is affixed to the ablative of **qui**, as to the personal pronouns: as, **quocum, quibuscum**, *with whom*.

The conjunction **ac, atque,** is often used as a relative, in such phrases as, —

pro eo ac mĕreor, *according to what I deserve.* — Cic.
ălĭter ac nos vellĕmus, *different from what we would.* — Id.

III. The indefinite relative **quīcumque,** *whoever*, is declined like **qui.** So **quisquam, quīvīs, quīlībĕt,** *any one;* **quisquĕ,** *each;* **quidam,** *a certain one.*

Quisquĭs, *whoever*, rarely occurs except in the forms **quisquis quidquĭd** (quicquĭd), and **quōquō.**

Alĭquis, *some one;* **sīquĭs,** *if any;* **nēquis,** *lest any;* **ecquis numquis,** *whether any*, are like **quis,** but have **quă** for **quae:** as, **siquă bellă gĕrenda ĕrunt,** *if any wars shall have to be waged.*

22. Correlatives.

1. These are demonstrative, relative, interrogative, and indefinite; the demonstratives generally commence with **t** or **i;** the relatives and interrogatives (which are alike) with **qu;** the indefinites with **ălĭ:** as,

tantus, *so great;* **quantus,** *as* or *how great;* **aliquantus,** *of some size.*
ĭbi, *there;* **(hic, istic, illic);** **ŭbi,** *where;* **ălĭcŭbi,** *somewhere.*
eo, *thither;* **(huc, illuc);** **quo,** *whither;* **aliquo,** *to some place.*
indĕ, *thence;* **(hinc, illinc);** **undĕ,** *whence;* **aliunde,** *from some place.*
tum, *then;* **quum (quom,** or **cum),** *when;* **quando?** *when?* **aliquando,** *at some time,* or *at length.*
tŏt, *so many;* **quŏt,** *as* or *how many;* **ălĭquŏt,** *a number of.*

These last are indeclinable: as,

per tot annos, tot proeliis, tot impĕrātōres, *so many commanders, for so many years, in so many battles.* — Cic.

2. **Alter . . . alter** (where only two are spoken of), and **ălius . . . ălius,** *one . . . another*, are used as correlatives in such phrases as —

alter ărăt, alter sĕrĭt, *one ploughs, the other sows.*
alii mē laudant, alii culpant, *some praise me, others blame.*
alius aliŭd ămăt, *one likes one thing, and one another.*
hī fratres inter sē ămant alter altĕrum, *these brothers love one another.*

VERBS.

23. Structure.

1. Latin verbs have two Voices, viz. Active and Passive; — four Moods, viz. Indicative, Subjunctive, Imperative, Infinitive; — four Participles, viz. the Present and Future Active, the Perfect Passive, and the Gerundive; — two Verbal Nouns, viz. the Gerund and the Supine; — six Tenses, viz. Present, Imperfect, Perfect, Pluperfect, Future, and Future Perfect; — six Persons, three in the singular and three in the plural.

2. The future and future perfect are wanting in the subjunctive mood; and the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect in the passive voice: their places being supplied by participles, combined with corresponding tenses of the verb **esse,** *to be.*

3. The passive voice has often a reflective meaning: as,

cingĭtur glădium, *he girds on his (own) sword.*
vĕlāmur căpĭta, *we veil our heads.* — Virg. Æn. III. 545.

24. Moods.

I. The Indicative Mood is used for direct assertion or interrogation.

II. The Subjunctive Mood is used for dependent propositions and indirect questions. It is generally translated by the English indicative, especially when preceded by particles expressing condition or result; sometimes by the potential, *may*, *might*, or *would*, especially after particles expressing motive or purpose.

Examples of the use of the subjunctive in dependent constructions are as follows: —

nescio quid scrībam, *I know not what to write.* (§ **67,** I. 1.)
nescio quid scribas, *I know not what you are writing.*
ŭt scribam, non est sătis, *though I write, it is not enough.* (§ **61,** 2.)
sĭne scribam, *let me write.* (§ **64,** IV.)
lĭcet scribas, *you may write.*
căve scribas, *do not write.* (§ **58,** III.)
non is sum qui scribam, *I am not the one to write.* (§ **65,** I.)
vĕreor ne scribat, *I fear he will write.* (§ **64,** III.)
vereor ut scribat, *I fear he will not write.*
sunt qui pŭtent, *there are some who think.* (§ **65,** IV. 2.)
nemo est quin putet, *there is none but thinks.*
sĕdet (sedēbat) illic, tamquam scribat (scribĕret), *he sits (sat) yonder as if he were writing.* (§ **61,** I.)
si haec sciret, non venīret, *if he knew this, he would not come.*
sĭ haec cognoscat, non vĕniat, *if he should find this out, he would not come.* (§ **65,** IV. 1.)
nisi haec cognōvisset, non vēnisset, *if he had not found this out, he would not have come.* (§ **65,** IV. 2.)
vēnit ut vĭdēret, *he came to see.* (§ **64,** I.)
ēvēnit ut videret, *it turned out that he saw.* (§ **70,** II.)
tam prŏpĕ ĕrat ut videret, *he was so near as to see.* (§ **65,** I.)
quis non gaudeat haec videns? *who would not be glad to see this?* (§ **60,** 3.)
cum domum rediisset, mortuus est, *when he had returned home, he died.* (§ **62,** I.)

An Indirect Question is an assertion in which a question is implied, without being expressed: thus —

quĭs adest? *who is here?* is a direct question; but
dīc mihi quis adsit, *tell me who is here,* is an indirect question.

III. 1. The Imperative present is used as in English; but its place is often supplied (always in the first person) by the present or perfect subjunctive: as,

nē crēde cŏlōri, *do not trust complexion.* (§ **58,** III.)
dum vīvĭmus vīvāmus, *while we live let us live.*

Not with the Imperative is **nē**; and *nor*, **nēve.**

2. The future is used especially for edicts and laws: as,

regii imperii duo sunto, iique consŭles appellantor, *there shall be two of kingly authority, and they shall be called consuls.* — Cic. Leg. III. 3.

homĭnem mortuum in urbe ne sĕpĕlīto neve ūrīto, *a dead man in the city thou shalt not bury nor burn.* — XII. Tab. in Cic.

IV. The Infinitive is used — 1. As the Object of a Verb: as,

audīre non possum, *I cannot hear.*

2. With a Subject-Accusative, especially after Verbs of knowing, thinking, and telling: as,

dixit mē adesse, *he said that I was present.*

3. As an Indeclinable Noun (with or without a subject-accusative), when it is often rendered in English by the participial noun: as,

vīvĕre est cogĭtāre, *living is thinking.*
mĭsĕret me tē esse paupĕrem, *it grieves me that you are poor.*

25. Participles.

I. The Present Participle ends in **ns** (corresponding to our participle in **ing**), and is declined like **sapiens,** § 16, II.

When used as an adjective, the ablative singular ends in **i**: as,

flōrenti urbe potītur, *he takes a flourishing city;* but,
florente urbe, *while the city flourished.*

The Future Active Participle (generally expressing purpose) ends in **urus.** The Perfect Passive Participle ends in **us,** and the Gerundive (sometimes called the Future Passive Participle), in **dus**; they are declined like **cārus** (§ **16,** I.).

The Gerundive either (1) has the meaning of *ought* or *must:* as, **delenda est Karthāgo,** *Carthage must be destroyed;* or (2) is used to govern the noun it agrees with: as, **Karthagĭnis delendae causā,** *for the sake of destroying Carthage.*

II. The use of these participles is seen in the following examples: —

tē ĭd dīcentem audīvi, *I heard you say that.*

săpientia Dei omnia gŭbernantis, *the wisdom of God, who governs all.*

Cūrio ad fŏcum sĕdenti, *to Curius as he sat by the fire.*

Romā prŏfĭciscens Neāpŏli diu mănēbat, *on his way from Rome he staid a good while at Naples.*

Romā profectus Athēnas vēnit, *he set out from Rome and came to Athens.*

Romam vēnit lūdos spectāturus, or, **ad spectandos ludos,** *he came to Rome to see the games.*

bŏna pĕto semper dūrātūra, *I seek goods that will last forever.*

rĕluctante nātūrā, invītus lăbor est, *if nature refuses, toil is vain.*

anno post exactos reges decimo, ab urbe condĭtā ducentesĭmo quinquagesimo quarto, *the tenth year after the kings' banishment, and the 254th from the founding of the city.*

And the Perfect Participle in English must often be rendered by other constructions in Latin: as,

cum Romam rediisset, in fŏrum vēnit, *having returned to Rome, he came into the forum.*

equĭtātu praemisso, subsĕquēbātŭr omnibus cōpiis, *having sent forward the cavalry, he followed close with all his forces.* — Cæs. B.G. II. 19.

26. Gerund and Supine.

I. The Gerund is inflected as a Neuter Noun of the Second Declension. Its use is as follows: —

N. **scrībendum est mihi,** *I have to write.*
G. **lăbor scribendi,** *the task of writing.*
D. **ūtīle scribendo,** *serviceable for writing.*
Ac. **inter scribendum,** *while writing.*
Ab. **scribendo respondit,** *he answered by writing.*

But with a direct object, the Gerundive is usually employed: as,

N. **scribenda est mihi epistŏla,** *I have to write a letter.*
G. **labor scribendae epistŏlae,** *the task of writing a letter.*

This is the regular way in Latin of expressing *ought* or *must.*

II. The Former Supine is in form the accusative, and the Latter Supine the ablative, of a verbal noun of the fourth declension.

The Former is used after verbs of motion, especially in dialogue or familiar speech: as, **hūc vēnit consultum,** *he has come hither to consult;* the Latter after certain adjectives: as, **horrĭbĭle dictu,** *shocking to tell.* The latter is found only in a few verbs.

27. Tenses.

I. The Present tense expresses an action or state as now continuing; as, **vŏco,** *I am calling;* **vocor,** *I am* [*being*] *called,* i. e. *some one is now calling me.*

It is sometimes used, as in English, to give life to narrative: as, **Caesar convŏcat suos,** *Cæsar summons his men;* and may sometimes be rendered by the Perfect in English: as, **jamdiu te vŏco,** *I have been long calling you.*

II. The Imperfect is used to tell a condition of things formerly existing. Hence it is employed —

1. In Descriptions: as, **ĕrant omnīno ĭtĭnĕra duo . . . mons altissimus impendēbat,** *there were in all two ways . . . a very high mountain overhung.* — Cæs. B.G. I. 6.

2. To relate a Continued or Repeated Action: as, **saepĕ dīcēbat,** *he would often say;* **mīrābar,** *I used to wonder.*

3. To state the Circumstances attending an action or event: as, **dum haec gĕrēbantur,** *while this was going on.*

III. The Perfect is used to tell an action or event occurring at a given time in the past. Hence it is employed —

1. In Narration (perfect aorist, indefinite, or historical): as, **vēni, vīdi, vīci,** *I came, saw, conquered.*

2. After **ŭt, ŭbi, posteāquam** or **postquam,** *when,* (with a leading verb in a past tense), as equivalent to the pluperfect: as, **ŭbi haec dixit, abiit,** *when he had said this, he went away.*

3. It is also used to relate a past act or state in reference to the present time (perfect definite or relative): as,

păter te jam vocāvit, *your father has already called you.*

4. In the subjunctive, it usually follows a leading verb in the present; as,

nescio utrum ĭtă evēnĕrit necne, *I don't know whether it happened* (or *has happened*) *so or not.*

In Latin, and in all languages derived from Latin, there are two past tenses, — the Perfect, or Preterite, which is used for narration, to tell the main fact, and the Imperfect, which is used for description, or to state the attending circumstances: as,

dum Cicĕro domi mănēbat, Caesar interfectus est, *while Cicero staid at home, Cæsar was slain.*

The Gothic languages, including English, have only one Past tense.

IV. The Future and Future Perfect are used, though with greater accuracy, like the corresponding tenses in English: as,

cum audivĕro, scrībam, *when I* [*shall*] *have heard, I will write.*

V. Tenses are distributed in these two classes, —

1. Primary, including Present, Perfect [Definite], and Future.

2. Secondary, including Imperfect, Perfect [Historical], and Pluperfect.

VI. The Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect, of the Active Voice, are derived from a stem (wanting in the Passive), which is usually formed by adding **v** [**u**] or **s**, with or without a connecting vowel, to the Stem of the Present; this is called the Second or Perfect Stem: as,

voc o, vocav i; — dic o, dix i.

In the Passive, these tenses are supplied by adding the corresponding tenses of **esse,** *to be*, to the Perfect Participle. This participle is derived from the third or Supine stem, which is usually formed by adding **t,** with or without a connecting vowel, to the present stem: as,

vocāti sŭmus, *we have been called.*
haec dicta erunt, *this will have been said.*

The Perfect (definite), Pluperfect, and Future Perfect are called the tenses of Completed Action.

28. Personal Endings.

The terminations of the persons are as follows: —

	ACTIVE.		PASSIVE.	
S. 1.	**m** [**o, i**]	P. 1. **mus**	S. 1. **r**	P. 1. **mur**
2.	**s** [**ti**]	2. **tis**	2. **ris, re**	2. **mĭni**
3.	**t**	3. **nt**	3. **tur**	3. **ntur**

All Latin words in common use, ending in **t**, — except **at**, *but*; **et**, *and*; **ut**, *that*; **căput**, *head*; **dumtaxat**, *however*; **lĭcet**, *although*, and Indefinites in **-lĭbet**, — are in the third person of verbs; all ending in **nt** are in the third person plural.

29. Esse.

I. The Substantive Verb **esse**, *to be*, is thus inflected. It has neither Gerund nor Supine, and only the Future Participle: —

Principal Parts: **sum**, *I am*; **esse**, *to be*; **fui**, *I have been*; **futurus**, *about to be*: — second stem, **fu**; third stem, **fut**.

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	
	PRESENT. *I am.*		
SING. 1.	**sum**, *I am.*	**sim**	
2.	**ĕs**, *thou art* (*you are*).	**sīs**	
3.	**est**, *he* (*she, it*) *is.*	**sit**	
PLUR. 1.	**sŭmŭs**, *we are.*	**sīmŭs**	
2.	**estĭs**, *you are.*	**sītĭs**	
3.	**sunt**, *they are.*	**sint**	
	IMPERFECT. *I was.*		
SING. 1.	**ĕram**	**essem**	**fŏrem**
2.	**ĕrās**	**essēs**	**fŏres**
3.	**ĕrăt**	**essĕt**	**foret**
PLUR. 1.	**ĕrāmŭs**	**essēmus**	
2.	**ĕrātĭs**	**essētis**	
3.	**ĕrant**	**essent**	**forent**

FUTURE. *I shall be.*

SING. 1.	ĕro	fŭtūrus sim
2.	ĕrĭs	futurus sĭs
3.	ĕrĭt	futurus sit
PLUR. 1.	ĕrimŭs	futuri simus
2.	ĕrĭtĭs	futuri sitis
3.	ĕrunt	futuri sint

PERFECT. *I was*, or *have been.*

SING. 1.	fuī	fuĕrim
2.	fuistī	fuĕris
3.	fuĭt	fuĕrit
PLUR. 1.	fuĭmus	fuĕrĭmus
2.	fuistis	fuĕrĭtis
3.	fuērunt or fuēre	fuĕrint

PLUPERFECT. *I had been.*

SING. 1.	fuĕram	fuissem
2.	fuĕrās	fuisses
3.	fuĕrat	fuisset
PLUR. 1.	fuerāmus	fuissēmus
2.	fuerātis	fuissētis
3.	fuĕrant	fuissent

FUTURE PERFECT. *I shall have been.*

SING. 1.	fuĕro	fuerim
2.	fuĕris	fueris
3.	fuĕrit	fuerit
PLUR. 1.	fuerĭmus	fuerimus
2.	fuerĭtis	fueritis
3.	fuerint	fuerint

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT. ĕs, *be thou:* este, *be ye.*
FUTURE. esto, *thou shalt be, he shall be.*
estote, *ye shall be:* sunto, *they shall be.*

INFINITIVE.

PRESENT. esse, *to be.*
PERFECT. fuisse, *to have been.*
FUTURE. fŏrĕ or fŭtūrus esse, *to be about to be.*

II. **Abesse**, *to be absent*, and **ădesse**, *to be present*, are inflected in the same way with **esse**. The Present Participle of **abesse** is **absens**; **praesens** is used as the participle of **adesse**. The Imperative is wanting in both.

III. **Posse**, *to be able* (**pŏtĭs esse**), is thus conjugated: —

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
PRESENT, *can*.	**possum**	**possim**
	pŏtĕs	**possīs**
	pŏtest	**possit**
	possŭmus	**possīmus**
	potestis	**possītis**
	possunt	**possint**
IMPERFECT, *could*.	**potĕram**	**possem**
FUTURE.	**potĕro**	
PERFECT.	**potui**	**potuĕrim**
PLUPERFECT.	**potuĕram**	**potuissem**
FUT. PERFECT.	**potuĕro**	
INFIN. PRES.	**posse**	PERF. **potuisse**
PARTICIPLE.	**potens**, *able*.	

IV. **Prodesse**, *to help* (**pro esse**), is conjugated like **sum**, inserting **d** where followed by **e**: as,

prosum, prodes, prodest, prosŭmus, prodestis, prosunt.

30. CONJUGATION.

I. Verbs have four regular Conjugations, distinguished by the connecting vowel of the Present Infinitive: these are —

1. **ā**: as, **vŏc ā re**, *to call*.
2. **ē**: as, **mŏn ē re**, *to warn*.
3. **ĕ**: as, **mitt ĕ re**, *to send*.
4. **ī**: as, **aud ī re**, *to hear*.

II. The Perfect and Supine Stems are regularly formed by adding to the Present Stem, in the several conjugations, —

(1.) **āv, āt**: as,	**vŏco**	**vōcāre**	**vocāvi**	**vocātum**	*call*.
(2.) **ēv, ēt**: as,	**dēleo**	**delēre**	**delēvi**	**delētum**	*wipe out*.
(3.) **s, t**: as,	**carpo**	**carpĕre**	**carpsi**	**carptum**	*pluck*.
(4.) **īv, īt**: as,	**audio**	**audīre**	**audīvi**	**audītum**	*hear*.

In the second conjugation **ēv, ēt,** are usually modified into **ŭ, ĭt**: as,

moneo, monere, monui, monitum, *warn.*

III. The stem of the third conjugation usually ends in a consonant; this is combined with **s** in the same way as in nouns (§ **11,** III. 1, 2, 3): as,

rĕgo, regĕre, rexi, rectum, *rule.*

Vowel-stems of the third conjugation end in **ĭ** or **ŭ**. In the former, the stem is usually lengthened in the perfect: as,

fŭgio, fugĕre, fūgi, fugĭtum, *flee.*

In these verbs the **i** is dropped when it would be followed by **ĕ** or **ĭ**: as,

fugĭs, fugĭt, fugĕre, fugĕrem;

But it is retained before **ē**: as in **fugiēbam;** also, **fugiet.**

A stem ending in **u** (**v**), is unchanged in the Perfect: as,

acuo	**acuĕre**	**acui**	**acūtum**	*sharpen.*
volvo (uoluo)	**volvĕre**	**volvi**	**volūtum**	*turn.*

IV. The perfect stem is often formed by simply lengthening the stem-vowel: as,

(1.) **jŭvo**	**juvāre**	**jūvi**	**jūtum**	*help.*
(2.) **cieo**	**ciēre**	**cīvi**	**cītum**	*rouse.*
(3.) **fŭgio**	**fugĕre**	**fūgi**	**fugĭtum**	*flee.*
(4.) **vĕnio**	**venīre**	**vēni**	**ventum**	*come.*

Or by reduplicating the stem-syllable: as,

(1.) **do, dăre, dĕdi, dătum,** *give* (compounds usually in the third conjugation: as, **addo, addĕre, addĭdi, addĭtum,** *add.*)
(2.) **mordeo, mordēre, mŏmordi, morsum,** *bite.*
(3.) **curro, currĕre, cŭcurri, cursum,** *run.*

Or by analogy of other conjugations: as,

(1.)	**sĕco**	**secāre**	**secui**	**sectum**	*cut.*
(2.)	**măneo**	**manēre**	**mansi**	**mansum**	*wait.*
(3.)	**pĕto**	**petĕre**	**petīvi**	**petītum**	*seek.*
(4.)	**vincio**	**vincīre**	**vinxi**	**vinctum**	*bind.*

31. Active Voice. — First and Second Conjugations.

I. indic.	subj.		II. indic.	subj.
I call.		Present.	*I warn.*	
vŏc o	voc em		mŏn eo	mon eam
ās	es		es	eas
ăt	et		et	eat
āmus	ēmus		ēmus	eamus
ātis	ētis		ētis	eatis
ant	ent		ent	eant
I called (was calling).		Imperfect.	*I warned (was warning).*	
voc ābam	voc ārem		mon ēbam	mon ērem
abās	ares		ebas	eres
abăt	aret		ebat	eret
abāmus	aremus		ebāmus	eremus
abātis	aretis		ebātis	eretis
abant	arent		ebant	erent
I will call.		Future.	*I will warn.*	
voc ābo	voc aturus sim		mon ēbo	mon ĭturus sim
abis	sis		ebis	sis
abit	sit		ebit	sit
abĭmus	-aturi simus		ebĭmus	-ituri simus
abĭtis	sitis		ebĭtis	sitis
abunt	sint		ebunt	sint
I called (have called.)		Perfect.	*I warned (have warned.)*	
vocāv i	vocāv ĕrim		monu i	monu ĕrim
I had called.		Pluperfect.	*I had warned.*	
vocāv ĕram	vocav issem		monu ĕram	monu issem
I shall have called.		Future Perfect.	*I shall have warned.*	
vocāv ĕro	(vocav erim)		monu ĕro	(monu erim)

Imperative.

Pres. voc ā	voc āte	mon ē	mon ēte
Fut. voc ato	voc atōte, anto	mon eto	mon etōte, ento

Infinitive.

voc āre	vocav isse	mon ēre	monu isse

Participles.

voc ans	voc atūrus	mon ens	mon itūrus
Gerund.	Supine.	Gerund.	Supine.
voc andum	vocāt um, u	mon endum	monĭt um, u

Third and Fourth Conjugations.

III. INDIC.	SUBJ.	IV. INDIC.	SUBJ.
	I rule. Present.	*I hear.*	
rĕg o	reg am	aud io	aud iam
is	as	is	ias
it	at	it	iat
ĭmus	amus	īmus	iamus
ĭtis	atis	ītis	iatis
unt	ant	iunt	iant
	I ruled (*was ruling*). Imperfect.	*I heard* (*was hearing*).	
reg ēbam	reg ĕrem	aud iēbam	aud īrem
ebas	eres	iebas	ires
ebat	eret	iebat	iret
ebamus	eremus	iebamus	iremus
ebatis	eretis	iebatis	iretis
ebant	erent	ĭebant	irent
	I will rule. Future.	*I will hear.*	
reg am	recturus sim	aud iam	auditurus sim
es	sis	ies	sis
et	sit	iet	sit
ēmus	recturi simus	iemus	audituri simus
etis	sitis	ietis	sitis
ent	sint	ient	sint
	I ruled (*have ruled*). Perfect.	*I heard* (*have heard*).	
rex i	rex ĕrim	audīv i	audiv ĕrim
	I had ruled. Pluperfect.	*I had heard.*	
rex ĕram	rex issem	audiv ĕram	audiv issem
	Future Perfect.		
rex ĕro	(rex erim)	audiv ĕro	(audiv erim)
	Imperative.		
P. reg ĕ	reg ĭte	aud ī	aud īte
F. reg ĭto	reg itote, unto	aud īto	aud itote, iunto
	Infinitive.		
reg ĕre	rex isse	aud īre	audiv isse
	Participles.		
reg ens	rect urus	aud iens	audit urus
Gerund.	Supine.	Gerund.	Supine.
reg endum	rect um, u	aud iendum	audīt um, u

32. Passive Voice.—First and Second Conjugations.

I. INDIC.	SUBJ.	II. INDIC.	SUBJ.
I am (being) called.		PRESENT.	*I am (being) warned.*
voc or	voc er	mon eor	mon ear
āris	ēris, re	ēris	eāris, re
atur	etur	etur	eatur
amur	emur	emur	eamur
amini	emini	emini	eamini
antur	entur	entur	eantur
I was (being) called.		IMPERFECT.	*I was (being) warned.*
voc ābar	voc ārer	mon ēbar	mon ērer
abāris, re	arēris, re	ebāris, re	erēris, re
abatur	arētur	ebatur	eretur
abamur	aremur	ebamur	eremur
abamini	aremini	ebamini	eremini
abantur	arentur	ebantur	erentur
I shall be called.		FUTURE.	*I shall be warned.*
voc abor		mon ēbor	
abĕris, re		ebĕris, re	
abĭtur		ebĭtur	
abĭmur		ebĭmur	
abimini		ebimini	
abuntur		ebuntur	

I was called.	PERFECT.	*I was warned.*
vocatus sum vocatus sim		monĭtus sum monĭtus sim
I had been called.	PLUPERFECT.	*I had been warned.*
vocatus eram, essem		monĭtus eram, essem

FUTURE PERFECT. (*Shall have been.*)

vocatus ero monĭtus ero

IMPERATIVE.

P. voc āre	voc amini	mon ēre	mon emini
F. voc ātor	voc antor	mon ētor	mon entor

INFINITIVE.

PRES.	voc āri	mon ēri
PERF.	vocātus esse	monĭtus esse
FUT.	vocatum iri	monitum iri

PERF.	GER.	PARTICIPLES.	PERF.	GER.
voc ātus	voc andus		mon ĭtus	mon endus

Third and Fourth Conjugations.

III. INDIC.	SUBJ.		IV. INDIC.	SUBJ.
I am (being) ruled.		PRESENT.	*I am (being) heard.*	
reg or	reg ar		aud ior	aud iar
ĕris	āris, re		īris	iāris, re
ĭtur	ātur		ītur	iātur
ĭmur	āmur		īmur	iāmur
imini	amĭni		imĭni	iamĭni
untur	antur		iuntur	iantur
I was (being) ruled.		IMPERFECT.	*I was (being) heard.*	
reg ēbar	reg ĕrer		aud iēbar	aud īrer
ebāris, re	erēris, re		iebāris, re	irēris, re
ebatur	eretur		iebatur	iretur
ebamur	eremur		iebamur	iremur
ebamini	eremini		iebamini	iremini
ebantur	erentur		iebantur	irentur
I shall be ruled.		FUTURE.	*I shall be heard.*	
reg ar			aud iar	
ēris, re			iēris, re	
etur			ietur	
emur			iemur	
emini			iemini	
entur			ientur	
I was ruled.		PERFECT.	*I was heard.*	
rectus sum	rectus sim		auditus sum	auditus sim
I had been ruled.		PLUPERFECT.	*I had been heard.*	
rectus eram,	essem		auditus eram,	essem
		FUTURE PERFECT. (*Shall have been.*)		
rectus ero			auditus ero	
		IMPERATIVE.		
reg ĕre	reg ĭmini		aud īre	aud īmini
reg ĭtor	reg untor		aud ītor	aud iuntor
		INFINITIVE.		
PRES.	reg i		aud īri	
PERF.	rectus esse		auditus esse	
FUT.	rectum iri		auditum iri	

PERF.	GER.	PARTICIPLES.	PERF.	GER.
rectus	regendus		audītus	audiendus

33. Rules of Conjugation.

I. The Conjugations differ from one another only in the tenses formed upon the First or Present Stem.

All irregularities are either in the tenses derived from the first stem, or in the formation of the other stems; never in the terminations added to them.

The tenses formed upon the first stem in the active voice are also formed upon it in the passive.

Tenses of the second stem are inflected like the corresponding tenses of **esse**: as,

Perf. Sing. **vocavi, vocavisti, vocavit**;
Plur. **vocavĭmus, vocavistis, vocavērunt** or **vocavēre**.

II. In these inflections it will be observed, that —

1. The Imperfect Subjunctive is formed from the Present Infinitive by adding **m**; and the Pluperfect Subjunctive from the Perfect Infinitive in the same manner.

2. The passive tenses of the first stem are formed from the corresponding ones in the active, by changing **m** into **r**; or, where the active ends in **o**, by adding **r**.

3. The Imperative Passive is the same in form with the Present Infinitive Active.

III. 1. In tenses formed from the Second Stem, **v** between two vowels is often suppressed (syncopated), and the vowels in some cases made one; as **amasse** for **amavisse, flestis** for **flevistis, audieram** for **audiveram**. This takes place regularly in the compounds of **eo**, *go* (fourth conj.); as, **abii** for **abivi**, *I went away*.

2. Four verbs, **dico, duco, facio**, and **fero**, with several of their compounds, drop the vowel-termination of the Imperative, making **dīc, dūc, făc, fĕr**: as, **dic mihi**, *tell me*; **aufer**, *take away*.

34. Forms of Conjugation.

I. The principal parts of a verb, which determine its conjugation throughout, are the Present Indicative and Infinitive (first stem); the Perfect Indicative (second stem); and Supine (third stem): as,

vŏc o, vŏc āre, vŏcāv i, vŏcāt um, *call*.

II. In the following examples of conjugation, to form the perfect and supine, **i** is to be added to the second stem, and **um** to the third : —

I.

dŏmo, domu- domit- *subdue.*
lăvo, lāv- laut- (lōt-) *wash.*
sŏno, sonu- sonĭt- *sound.*
sto, stĕt- stāt- *stand.*
vĕto, vetu- vetĭt- *forbid.*

II.

dŏceo, docu- doct- *teach.*
făveo, fāv- faut- *favor.*
jŭbeo, juss- juss- *order.*
mŏveo, mōv- mōt- *move.*
sĕdeo, sēd- sess- *sit.*
torqueo, tors- tort- *twist.*
vĭdeo, vīd- vīs- *see.*

III.

ăgo, ēg- act- *drive.*
ălo, alu- alt- (alit-) *nourish.*
cădo, cĕcĭd, cās- *fall.*
caedo, cĕcīd- caes- *kill.*
căno, cĕcĭn- cant- *sing.*
căpio, cēp- capt- *take.*
cēdo, cess- cess- *yield.*
cingo, cinx- cinct- *gird.*
cŏlo, colu- cult- *till.*
crēdo, credĭd- credĭt- *believe.*
cresco, crēv- crēt- *grow.*
cŭpio, cupīv- cupīt- *desire.*
dīco, dix- dict- *say.*
dūco, dux- duct- *lead.*
ĕmo, ēm- empt- *buy.*
făcio, fēc- fact- *make.*
fallo, fĕfell- fals- *deceive.*
fĕro, tūl- lāt- *bear.*
fīgo, fix- fix- *fix.*
fingo, finx- fict- *feign.*
flecto, flex- flex- *bend.*
frango, frēg- fract- *break.*
fundo, fūd- fūs- *pour.*
gĕro, gess- gest- *bear.*
gigno, gĕnu- genĭt- *beget.*
jacio, jēc- jact- *throw.*
laedo, laes- laes- *hurt.*
mitto, mīs- miss- *send.*
nosco, nōv- nōt- *learn.*
parco, pĕperc- parcĭt- *spare.*
părio, pĕpĕr- part- *produce.*
pasco, pāv- past- *feed.*
pello, pĕpŭl- puls- *drive.*
pōno, pŏsu- pŏsĭt- *put.*
prĕmo, press- press- *press.*
quaero, quaesīv- quaesīt- *ask.*
răpio, rapu- rapt- *snatch.*
rumpo, rūp- rupt- *break.*
scrībo, scrips- script- *write.*
sĕro, sēv- sāt- *sow.*
sĕro, seru- sert- *bind.*
tango, tĕtĭg- tact- *touch.*
tĕgo, tex- tect- *cover.*
texo, texu- text- *weave.*
tollo, sustŭl- sublāt- *lift.*
traho, trax- tract- *drag.*
veho, vex- vect- *carry.*
vinco, vīc- vict- *conquer.*
vīvo, vix- vict- *live.*

IV.

ăpĕrio, aperu- apert- *open.*
haurio, haus- haust- *draw.*
ŏpĕrio, operu- opert- *cover.*
rĕpĕrio, repĕr- repert- *find.*
sancio, sanx- sanct- *ratify.*
sentio, sens- sens- *feel.*
vĕnio, vēn- vēnt- *come.*

35. Deponent Verbs.

I. Deponent Verbs have the form of the Passive Voice, with an Active or Reflective signification: as,

1. **mīror**	**mirāri**	**mirātus**	*admire.*
2. **mĕreor**	**merēri**	**merĭtus**	*deserve.*
3. **sĕquor**	**sequi**	**secūtus**	*follow.*
4. **pŏtior**	**potīri**	**potītus**	*obtain.*

These verbs have the Participles, Gerunds, and Supines of both Voices: as, **mirans, miraturus, miratus, mirandus.** The participle in **dus**, however, has a Passive meaning, and hence can occur only in Transitive Verbs: as,

potienda est tellus, *the land must be won.*

II. The Verbs **audeo,** *dare;* **fīdo,** *trust;* **gaudeo,** *rejoice;* **sŏleo,** *be wont,* have no Second or Perfect Stem, but form the Perfect, &c., after the analogy of the Passive: as, **ausus est,** *he dared;* **fisus sum,** *I trusted;* **gavīsus est,** *he was glad;* **soliti sumus,** *we were wont.* They are called Semi-Deponent.

From **audeo** we have the subjunctive **ausim.** The form **sōdes,** *an thou wilt,* (for **si audes**), is frequent in the comic writers.

III. The following list contains some of the most important Deponents, including many which form the Supine stem irregularly. The Infinitives are all regular: —

amplect or, -i, amplex- *embrace.*
cōn or, -āri, conātus, *try.*
expĕr ior, -īri, expert- *test.*
fāt eor, -ēri, fass- *confess.*
fru or, -i, fruct- *enjoy.*
fung or, -i, funct- *perform.*
grăd ior, -i, gress- *step.*
lāb or, -i, laps- *glide, fall.*
lŏqu or, -i, locūt- *speak.*
mēt ior, -īri, mensus, *measure.*
mĭsĕr eor, -ēri, miserīt- or **misert-** *pity.*
mŏr ior, -i, (-īri), mortuus, moriturus, (moribundus), *die.*
nasc or, -i, nāt- *be born.*
nīt or, -i, nīs- or **nix-** *lean.*
oblīvisc or, -i, oblīt- *forget.*
ord ior, -īri, ors- *begin.*
ŏr ior, -īri, ortus, oriturus (orĕris, -ĭtur, -ĕrer), *arise.*
păcisc or, -i, pact- *bargain.*
păt ior, -i, pass- *suffer.*
pollĭc eor, -ēri, pollicĭt- *promise.*
prŏficisc or, -i, profect- *go.*
quĕr or, -i, quest- *complain.*
reor, rēri, rătus, *reckon.*
tu eor, -ēri, tuĭtus, *protect.*
ūt or, -i, ūsus, *employ.*

36. Derivative Verbs.

I. Inchoative or Inceptive Verbs are formed by adding the termination **sco** to the stem and connecting vowel of their primitives: as, from **căleo**, *I am warm*, **calesco**, *I grow warm*. They are of the Third Conjugation, and are found only in the tenses of the First or Present Stem.

II. Intensives are formed by adding the terminations of the first conjugation to the third stem of certain verbs: as, **dicto**, *dictate*, from **dīco** (**dictum**), *say*.

III. Frequentatives are formed by adding **ĭto** to the first stem of verbs of the first conjugation, **ĭto** or **o** to the third stem of those of the third, and inflecting as in the first: as, **clāmĭto**, *I keep shouting*; **dictĭtat**, *he keeps saying*.

IV. Desideratives, expressing a wish, end in **ŭrio**, and are of the fourth conjugation: as, **ēsŭrio** (from **ĕdo**, *eat*), *I am hungry*.

37. Irregular Verbs.

[For **esse** and its derivatives see § **29**.]

I. **Vŏlo, velle, volui,** *wish* (no third stem).

Ind. Pr. **vŏlo vīs vult vŏlŭmus vultis vŏlunt.**
Subj. Pr **vĕlim.** Imperf. **vellem.**

Other tenses are regular. There is no Imperative. The form **sīs** for **si vis**, *if you please*, is often found after imperatives: as, **căve sis mentiaris**, *take care you don't lie*. Cic. Mil. 22.

II. **Nōlo (non volo), nolle, nolui,** *to be unwilling*.

Ind. Pr. **nōlo nonvis nonvult nōlŭmus nonvultis nōlunt.**
Subj. Pr. **nōlim.** Imperf. **nollem.**
Imperative. **nōlī nolīto nolīte nolitōte nolunto.**

The rest regular. No third stem.

III. **Mālo (magis volo), malle, malui,** *prefer*.

Ind. Pr. **mālo māvīs māvult mālŭmus māvultis mālunt.**
Subj. Pr. **mālim.** Imperf. **mallem.**

The rest regular; no Imperative or third stem.

IV. **Fĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum,** *bear.*

Active: Ind. Pres. **fĕro fers fert ferĭmus fertis fĕrunt.**
Subj. Imp. **ferrem.** Imperat. **fer ferto ferte fertōte ferunto.**

Passive: Ind. Pres. **feror ferris fertur ferĭmur,** &c.
Subj. Imp. **ferrer.** Imperat. **ferre fertor ferimini feruntor.**
Infinitive. **ferri, latus esse.**
Participles. **ferens laturus latus ferendus.**
The rest regular.

V. **Edo,** *eat,* is a regular verb of the third conjugation, with the following forms like those of **esse**: —

Ind. Pres. **ēs est estis.** Subj. (Pres. **edim**). Imperf. **essem.**
Imperat. **ēs esto estĕ estote.** Infin. **esse.**

VI. **Eo, īre, īvi, ĭtum,** *go.*

Ind. Pres. **eo īs it īmus ītis eunt.**
Imperf. **ībam.** Fut. **ībo ibis ibit ibĭmus ibĭtis ibunt.**
Subj. Pr. **eam.** Imperf. **īrem.**
Imperat. **ī īto īte ītōte eunto.**
Part. Pres. **iens, euntis.** Fut. **ĭtūrus.** Ger. **eundum.**

VII. **Făcio, facĕre, fēci, factum,** *make,* is inflected regularly in the Active; having also the peculiar forms **faxo** (fut. perf.) and **faxim** (subj. perf.). It has no Passive tenses formed upon the present stem, but uses instead **fio,** *be made,* or *become,* which is inflected as a regular verb of the Fourth Conjugation, but has the infinitive **fiĕri** and the subjunctive imperfect **fiĕrem**: thus, — **fio fiĕri factus sum.**

Compounds of **facio** with prepositions, change **ă** into **ĭ** in the first stem, and into **e** in the third, and form their passive regularly: as,

conficĭo conficere confēci confectum, *finish.*

Other compounds retain the **a,** and have **fio** in the Passive: as,

Act. **bĕnĕ-facio, (-fa'cis), -fēci, -factum.** Pass. **bĕnĕfīo,** *benefit.*

VIII. **Queo,** *I can,* and **nequeo,** *I cannot,* are conjugated like **eo.** They are rarely used except in the present: as,

queo quis quit, quīre, quīvi.

38. Defective Verbs.

I. **Coepi**, *began;* **ōdi**, *hate;* and **mĕmĭni**, *remember*, have no first stem. **Incĭpio**, *begin*, is used as a present for **coepi**; **odi** and **memini**, though perfect in form, have the present signification, and are hence called Preteritive Verbs. They are inflected regularly in the tenses derived from the second stem. Other parts of these verbs are —

1. **Coeptus** (used with the Passive Infinitive: as, **urbs coepta est obsĭdēri**, *the city began to be beset*); **coepturus**, *about to begin*.
2. **Osus osurus**, both Active in their signification.
3. Imperative. **mĕmento mĕmentōte**, *remember*.

II. **Aio**, *say*, has the forms —

ais ait aiunt, aiebam, &c.; **aias aiat aiant, aiens.**

III. **Inquam**, *quoth I* (used in quotations: as, **inquit**, *quoth he*), has the following forms: —

Pr. Ind. **inquam inquis inquit inquĭmus inquĭtis inquiunt.**
Imperf. **inquiebas.** Perf. **inquisti inquit.**
Fut. **inquies inquiet.** Imperat. **inque inquito.**

IV. **Fāri**, *speak*, forms the periphrastic tenses regularly: as, **fātus sum**, &c. It has also —

Ind. Pr. **fātur.** Fut. **fābor, fabitur.**
Imperat. **fāre.** Infin. **fāri.** Supine. **fātu.**

Certain other forms occur in Compounds.

V. The following are found chiefly in the Imperative: —

1. **salvē, salvēte**, *hail*. (**salveo.**)
2. **ăvē, ăvētĕ, ăvēto**, *hail*, or *farewell*. (**aveo.**)
3. **cĕdo, cette**, *grant, pray*. 4. **ăpăge**, *begone!*

39. Impersonal Verbs.

These are found only in the third person singular, without any personal subject, this being often supplied by an infinitive or other grammatical construction. The most usual verbs of this class are such as the following: —

1. **Lĭbĕt (lŭbĕt)**, *it pleases;* **lĭcĕt**, *it is permitted*, with infinitive subject and dative of person: as,

libet mihi lĕgĕre, licet tibi lūdĕre, *I like to read, you may play.*

2. **Mīsĕrĕt**, *it grieves*, **pŭdet**, *it shames*, **taedet**, *it wearies*, **pĭget**, *it disgusts*, with acc. of person and gen. of object: as,

miseret me cāsus tui, *I am sorry for your mishap.*

3. **Accĭdit**, *it happens;* **restat**, *it remains;* having a phrase or clause as subject: as,

persaepe ēvĕnit ut ūtĭlĭtas cum hŏnestāte certet, *it often happens that gain is at variance with honor.* (§ 70, II.)

4. **Pluit**, *it rains;* **ningit**, *it snows;* **grandĭnat**, *it hails.*

5. The passive of Neuter Verbs, or those governing the Dative: as, **pugnātur**, *there is fighting;* **parcĭtur mihi**, *I am spared.*

40. Periphrastic Forms.

I. The participle in **rus** may be used with any mood or tense of **sum**, forming the Periphrastic Future Active: as,

cum venturus sit, *since he is about to come.*

II. The participle in **dus** (Gerundive) may be used in the same way to denote duty or propriety: as,

vēra dīcenda sunt, *the truth must be told.*

The Gerundive of neuter verbs is often used impersonally (called the Nominative of the Gerund): as,

pugnandum est nōbis, *we must fight.*

41. Adverbs.

I. Adverbs are regularly formed from adjectives of the first and second declensions by adding **ē** to the stem; from those of the third by adding **ter** or **ĭter**: as,

cārus, *dear*, **care**; **săpiens**, *wise*, **sapienter**; **brĕvis**, *short*, **breviter**; **audax**, *bold*, **audāciter**, or **audacter.**

The Comparative of an adverb thus formed is the neuter of the corresponding adjective; the superlative changes **us** of the adjective into **ē**: as,

cāre, carius, carissime, *dearly.*
nūper, nuperrime, *lately, just now.*
săpienter, sapientius, sapientissime, *wisely.*
brĕviter, brevius, brevissime, *shortly.*
făcĭliter (or **facilĕ**), **facilius, facillime,** *easily.*
bĕnĕ (for **bŏnē**), **mĕlius, optime,** *well, better, best.*
mălе, pējus, pessime, *ill, worse, worst.*

So compare the adverbs —

diu, diutius, diutissime, *long* (in time).
saepe, saepius, saepissime, *often.*
sătis, *enough;* **satius,** *preferable.*
sĕcus, sēcius, *otherwise.*

II. The following adverbs require special explanation : —

1. **Etiam,** *also,* is stronger than **quŏque,** and precedes the emphatic word, while **quŏque** follows it: as,

terret etiam nos, ac mĭnātur, *us also he terrifies and threatens.* — Cic. Ros. Am. 40.

hoc quŏque maleficium, *this crime likewise.* — Id.

2. **Nunc,** *now,* points definitely to the present time; **jam,** *already,* has a reference to the past, and with negatives means *no longer.* A similar relation exists between **tunc** and **tum**: as,

nunc jam aperte rempublĭcam pĕtis, *now at last you openly attack the commonwealth.* — Cic. Cat. I. 5.

non est jam lēnĭtati lŏcus, *there is no longer room for lenity.* — Id. II. 4.

nunc quĭdem delēta est, tunc flōrēbat, *now to be sure it* [*Greece*] *is destroyed, then it prospered.* — Id. Ros. Am. 4.

tum, cum ex urbe Cătĭlīnam eiciēbam, *at the time when I was engaged in expelling Catiline from the city.* — Id. Cat. III. 2.

3. **Certō** means *certainly;* **certĕ** usually *at any rate:* as,

certo scio, *I know for a certainty.* — Cic. de Senect. 1.

ŏnĕre aut jam urgentis aut certe adventantis sĕnectūtis et te et me ipsum lĕvāri vŏlo, *I wish both you and myself to be relieved of the weight of old age, which is either already pressing upon us, or at any rate approaching.* — Id.

4. **Prīmum**, *first*, is usually followed by **deinde**, *next*, &c.; **primo**, *at first*, by **posteā** or **mox**, *afterwards*: as,

primum mihi vĭdētur de gĕnere belli, deinde de magnitūdine, tum de impĕrātore delĭgendo esse dīcendum, *I think I must speak first of the nature of the war, next of its magnitude, then of the choice of a commander.* — Cic. de Leg. Man. 2.

dissuadente primo Vercingetorĭge, post concēdente, *Vercingetorix at first opposing, afterwards yielding.* — Cæs. B.G. VII. 15.

5. With **ne ... quĭdem**, *not even*, the emphatic word stands between **ne** and **quĭdem**: as,

ne ōmĭnis quĭdem causā, *not even for the sake of the omen.* — Cic. Ros. Am. 48.

42. Prepositions.

I. The following Prepositions are followed by the accusative: —

ad, *to.*
adversŭs, or **adversum**, *towards.*
antĕ, *before.*
ăpŭd, *at, near.*
circā, or **circum**, *about.*
circĭtĕr, *about.*
cĭs, cĭtrā, *this side.*
contrā, *against.*
ergā, *towards.*
extrā, *outside.*
infrā, *below.*
intĕr, *among.*
intrā, *inside.*
juxtā, *near.*
ŏb, *on account of.*
pĕnĕs, *in the power.*
pĕr, *through.*
pōnĕ, *behind.*
post, *after.*
praeter, *beyond.*
prŏpter, *near.*
propter, *on account of.*
sĕcundum, *next to.*
suprā, *above.*
trans, *across.*
ultrā, *on the further side.*

II. The following take the ablative: —

ā, ăb, abs, *from, by.*
absquĕ, *but for.*
cōram, *in presence of.*
cum, *with.*
dē, *down from.*
ē, ex, *out of.*
prae, *in comparison with.*
prō, *instead of.*
sĭnĕ, *without.*
tĕnŭs, *up to*, or *as far as.*

III. The following take the accusative or ablative: —

ĭn, *into, in*; **sŭb**, *under*; **subtĕr**, *beneath*; **sŭpĕr**, *above.*

In and **sub**, when followed by the accusative, signify *motion to*, when by the ablative, *rest in*, a place: as,

in Ităliam vēnit, atque ĭn Etrūriā tres annos mănēbat, *he came to Italy, and staid in Tuscany three years.*

sub montem īvit, ībĭque sub arbŏre consēdit, *he went to the foot of a hill, and sat down there under a tree.*

IV. The following require special explanation: —

In, with the accusative, means *into;* **ad**, *to* (*the neighborhood*), is used especially for persons; **ex** (**e**), *out of*, is the reverse of **in**; **ab** (**a**), *away from*, is the reverse of **ad**; **de**, *from*, has reference to a part of the object: as,

lēgāti in castră vĕniunt, *the ambassadors come into the camp.* — Cic. Ros. Am. 9.

ut prŏfĭciscantur ad L. Sullam, *that they may go to Lucius Sulla.* — Id.

e patrĭmōniō nudum expŭlistī, *you cast him naked out of his inheritance.* — Id. 50.

ab sē injūriam prōpulsārĕ, *to ward off injury from himself.* — Id.

nihil de patris fortūnis ad suam rem convertit, *he has turned nothing to his own use from his father's fortunes.* — Id. 49.

43. Conjunctions.

Conjunctions are more numerous, and their use is much more accurately distinguished, in Latin than in English. The following list includes those most important: —

1. **Et**, *and*, connects independent words or clauses; **-que** (enclitic), combines closely into one connected idea; **atque** (sometimes **ac** before consonants), adds with emphasis: as,

frĕmit mīles et trĭbūnos centŭriōnesque prōdĭtiōnis arguit, *the soldiers rave and accuse the tribunes and centurions of treachery.* — Tac. Hist. I. 80.

mănēre ac dēprehendi, an fŭgĕre et dispergi pĕrīcŭlōsius fŏret, *whether it were more dangerous to remain and be seized, or to fly and scatter.* — Id. 81.

When the second member is negative, **neque** (**nec**) is used: as,

rĕdiērunt in castra invīti nĕque innŏcentes, *they return into the camp unwilling and not innocent.* — Id. 82.

2. **Sed** and **vērum** (more forcible), *but*, are used to contradict what precedes, — always after negatives; **at**, *yet*, to introduce with emphasis a new consideration, especially in argument; **autem** in the same way, especially in transitions, but with less force: as,

non ad pŏpŭli Rōmāni laudem, sed ad jūdĭcum crudēlĭtatem servatus, *preserved, not for the praise of the Roman people, but the cruelty of the judges.* — Cic. Verr. V. 1.

sit fur, sit sacrĭlĕgus; at est bŏnus impĕrātor, *grant he is a thief, a sacrilegious wretch, — for all that he is a good commander.* — Id.

contāgio autem ista servīlis belli cur abs te praedĭcātur? *but why is that infection of servile war brought forward by you?* — Id. 3.

non solum . . . verum etiam (a favorite expression of Cicero's), *not only . . . but also.* — Cic. Cat. I. 10.

3. **Aut**, *or*, excludes the alternative; **vel** (**-vĕ**) gives a choice; **sivĕ** (**seu**) is properly used in disjunctive conditions, but is also used with words, especially two names for the same object: as,

ŭbi pŏtest illă aetas aut călescĕre vel aprīcātiōne mĕlius vel igni, aut vĭcissim umbris ăquisvĕ rĕfrigerari sălūbrius? *where can that period of life either enjoy warmth better, whether by sunshine or by fire; or cool itself more healthfully, with shade or water?* — Cic. de Senect. 16.

sīve ămor sīve ămīcĭtia, *whether love or friendship.* — Cic. de Amic. 27.

4. **Nam** (**namquĕ**), *for*, introduces a sufficient cause; **ĕnim** (**ĕtĕnim**), an explanatory circumstance: as,

id certe călămitātĕ docti mĕmŏriā retĭnēre dĕbēmus. Nam tum, cum in Asia res magnas permulti āmīsĕrant, scīmus Romae sŏlūtiōne impĕdīta fĭdem concĭdisse. Non ĕnim possunt ūnā in cīvĭtāte multi rem ac fortūnas āmittere ut non plūres sēcum in eandem trahant călămitātem. *This surely, taught by disaster, we ought to keep in memory. For when very many had lost great possessions in Asia, we know that at Rome credit fell by the stoppage of payments. For it is not possible that many lose their property and fortunes in one state without drawing more with them into the same calamity.* — Cic. de Leg. Manil. 7.

5. **Ergo**, *therefore*, is used for things demonstrated; **ĭtăque**, in proofs from the nature of things; **ĭgĭtur**, *then* (a weak **ergo**), in passing from one stage of the argument to another; **idcirco**, *for this reason*, to call attention to a special argument: as,

ergo idcirco turpis haec culpă est, quod duas res sanctissĭmas viŏlat, *therefore, for this reason, this is a base misdeed, because it violates two most holy things.* — Cic. Rosc. Am. 39.

nec se cŏmĭtem illius fŭrōris sed dŭcem praebuit. Ităque hac āmentiā quaestiōne nŏvā perterrĭtus in Asiam profūgit. Nulla est ĭgĭtur excūsātio peccāti, si ămīci causā peccāvĕris, *nor did he offer himself as an associate of this mad enterprise, but a leader. Therefore he fled to Asia, scared by a fresh accusation on account of this madness. It is then no excuse for a wrong, that you have done it for a friend.* — Id. de Amic. 11, 37.

6. **Quiă**, *because*, regularly introduces a fact; **quod**, an allegation; **quŏniam**, *since*, has reference to motives: as,

illos quamquam sunt hostes, tămen, quia sunt cīves, mŏnĭtos vŏlo, *although they are enemies, still, because they are citizens, I wish them to be admonished.* — Cic. Cat. II. 12.

quŏniam nondum est perscriptum sĕnātus consultum, ex mĕmŏriā vōbis quid sĕnātus censuĕrit, expōnam. Prīmum mihi grātiae ăguntur, quod virtūte, consĭlio prōvĭdentiā meā respublĭca maxĭmis pĕrīcŭlis sit lĭbĕrata, *since the decree of the Senate has not yet been written out, I will recite to you from memory what the Senate voted. In the first place, thanks are rendered to me on the ground that, by my courage, judgment, and foresight, the commonwealth has been freed from the greatest peril.* — Id. III. 6.

7. **Quum** (**cum**), *when*, is always a relative conjunction; **quando** is also used interrogatively: as,

cum tăcent, clāmant, *when they are silent, they cry out.* — Cic. Cat. I. 8.

O rus, quando ego te adspĭciam? *O country, when shall I see thee?* — Hor. Sat. II. 6, 60.

8. **Et**...**et** means *both . . . and;* **tum . . . tum** and (more commonly) **cum . . . tum** have the same meaning, but emphasize the second member: as,

et prīvātim et publĭcē, *both in private and in public.* — Cic. Verr. V. 1.

tum dēprēcabĭtur a vōbis, tum ĕtiam pro suo jūre contendet, *he will not only entreat from you, but will claim as his right.* — Id.

9. **Atquĕ (ac)** is used after words of similarity: as,

rătio ordoque agmĭnis ălĭter se hăbēbat ac Belgae ad Nervios dētŭlĕrant, *the arrangement and order of the army was otherwise than as the Belgians had reported to the Nervii.* — Cæs. B.G. II. 19.

10. **Autem, ĕnim, vēro** always stand second or third in the clause; the same is generally true of **ĭgĭtur,** and often of **tămen.** — See 2, 4, 5.

11. The same fondness for connecting one sentence closely with the preceding which caused the use of relatives at the commencement of a sentence (§ **48,** IV.), led to the employment of **namque, etĕnim, neque,** &c., in the same place: as,

namque me lŭpus fūgit ĭnermem, *for a wolf fled from me, although unarmed.* — Hor. Carm. I. 22, 9.

44. Formation of Words.

I. Nouns derived from Nouns.

1. Those ending in **um** or **ētum** signify a *collection* or *group: as,*

arboretum, *grove;* **arbustum,** *orchard* (**arbor**).

2. Diminutives usually end in **ŏlus** or **ŭlus,** often with the feminine and neuter terminations: as,

filiŏlus, *little son* (**filius**); **arbuscula,** *shrub* (arbor); **currĭcŭlum,** *little car* (**currus**), or *race-course.*

3. Patronymics generally end in **ădes** or **ĭdes** (fem. **is**): as,

Aeneădes, *son of Aeneas* (plural, *companions*); **Peleĭdes** (contr. **Pelīdes**) *son of Peleus;* **Tyndăris,** *daughter of Tyndarus.*

II. Nouns derived from Adjectives.

Nouns derived from Adjectives have the termination **ia**, **ĭtas**, or **tūdo**: as,

brĕvĭtas, *shortness* (**brĕvis**); **audācia**, *boldness* (**audax**); **magnĭtūdo**, *greatness* (**magnus**).

III. Nouns derived from Verbs

1. Nouns formed by adding **or** (fem. **rix**) to the supine stem, denote the person who does the action: as,

victor, **victrix**, *conqueror* (**vinco**).

2. Those formed by adding **io** or **us** (fourth dec.) to the supine stem, express abstractly the idea of the verb: as,

mōtio or **mōtus**, *movement* (**mŏveo**).

3. Those formed by adding **men** or **mentum** to the present stem, indicate the subject, object, or means of the action: as,

flūmen, *stream* or *river* (**fluo**); **dŏcŭmentum**, *proof* (**doceo**).

IV. Adjectives derived from Nouns.

1. The ending **eus** or **āceus** denotes *material:* as,

aureus, *golden* (**aurum**); **chartāceus**, *of paper* (**charta**).

2. The endings **ĭcus** and **īlis** denote *belonging to:* as,

civĭcus and **civīlis**, *belonging to a citizen* (**cīvis**).

3. The terminations **ōsus** and **lentus** indicate fulness: as,

cōpiōsus, *abundant* (**copia**); **opŭlentus**, *wealthy* (**ŏpes**).

4. Many in **tus** are formed like participles: as,

aurātus, *gilded* (**aurum**); **aurītus**, *long-eared* (**auris**); **cornūtus**, *horned* (**cornu**).

5. Adjectives from proper names end in **ānus**: as,

Pompēianus, *of Pompey;* **Romanus**, *Roman.*

6. From names of places are also adjectives in **ensis**, **ĭcus**, and **as** (gen. **ātis**): as,

Cannensis, *of Cannæ;* **Pharsālĭcus**, *of Pharsalus;* **Arpīnas**, *of Arpinum.*

V. Adjectives derived from Verbs.

1. Verbal adjectives in **bundus** (chiefly from verbs of the first conjugation) imply *condition:* as,

errābundus, *apt to stray* (**erro**); **morĭbundus,** *at the point of death* (**mŏrior.**)

2. Those in **ĭdus** (chiefly from neuter verbs), denote *quality:* as,

călĭdus, *warm* (**călĕo**); **callĭdus,** *cunning* (**calleo**); **lūcidus,** *bright* (**lūceo**).

3. Those in **ax,** denote a *propensity,* generally aggressive: as,

audax, *bold* (**audeo**); **pugnax,** *full of fight* (**pugno**).

4. Those in **ĭlis** and **bĭlis,** denote *possibility* or *aptness:* as,

frăgĭlis, *frail* (**frango**); **amābĭlis,** *lovely* (**ămo**).

VI. Compound Nouns.

Examples of these are —

patrĭcīda, *one who kills his father* (**păter, caedo**).
tubĭcen, *trumpeter* (**tŭba, căno**).
tibĭcen, *piper* (**tĭbia, căno**).
armĭger, *armor-bearer* (**arma, gero**).
signĭfer, *standard bearer* (**signum, fĕro**).
pontĭfex, *priest,* (*bridge-maker,* **pons, facio**).
auceps, *bird-catcher* (**ăvis, căpio**).

There are numerous other derivative forms, but the above are those which occur most frequently.

Many words are sometimes classed as Derivatives, which are formed by simply adding the termination of the noun, adjective, or verb, to the same root or stem: as, from **rĕg-** *rule,* are formed **rĕg o,** *I govern* or *direct;* **rex** (gen. **rēgis**), *king;* **rēgīna,** *queen;* **rēgālis, rēgius,** *royal;* **regnum,** *royalty;* **rĕgio,** *district* under a common rule.

PART SECOND.

USE OF WORDS. (SYNTAX.)

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45. Definitions.

1. The Subject of a proposition is the person or thing spoken of; the Predicate is that which is stated of the Subject.

2. A word is said to Agree with another, when it is in a corresponding grammatical form; it is said to Govern another, when it requires it to be in a particular Case.

The word so governed is called the Object.

3. The verb **esse,** *to be,* when it connects an attribute with its subject, is called the Copula; otherwise, it is called the Substantive Verb.

I. RULES OF AGREEMENT.

46. Of Nouns.

A Noun used to describe another agrees with it in Case; this is called Apposition: as,

externus tĭmor, maximum concordiae vincŭlum, *fear of the foreigner, the strongest bond of union.* — Liv. II. 39.

quattuor hic, prīmum ōmen, ĕquos vīdi, *I saw here four horses, the first omen.* — Virg. Æn. III. 537.

Ancum Marcium rēgem pŏpŭlus creāvit, *the people created Ancus Marcius king.* — Liv. I. 32.

quae tua est ista vīta? *what is that life of yours?* — Cic. Cat. I. 1, 7. (**vīta** in the predicate, in apposition with the interrogative pronoun **quae.**)

littĕras Graecas sĕnex dĭdĭci, *I learned Greek letters when an old man* (**senex** in appos. with **ego** understood).

Aristaeus qui ŏlīvae dīcĭtur inventor, *Aristæus, who is called the discoverer of the olive.* — Cic. N. D. III. 18.

1. Also in Gender when it can: as,

ŏleae Mĭnerva inventrix, *Minerva the discoverer of the olive.* — Virg. G. I. 18.

2. A Noun in apposition with the locative case is put in the ablative with or without the preposition **in** (§ **55,** III. 3): as,

Antiochīae, cĕlebri quondam urbe et cōpiōsa, *at Antioch, once a famous and wealthy city.* — Cic. pro Arch. 3.

mīlĭtes Albae constĭtērunt in urbe mūnīta, *the soldiers halted at Alba, a fortified town.* — Id. Phil. IV. 2.

3. The genitive is used in apposition with possessive pronouns, taking the gender and number of the implied subject: as,

in nostro omnium flētu, *amid the tears of us all.* — Cic. pro Mil. 34.

47. Of Adjectives.

Adjectives, also Adjective Pronouns and Participles, agree with their nouns in gender, number, and case: as,

consŭlāria mūnĕra, *the consular duties;* **hac lēge,** *by this law;* **ūno interfecto,** *one being slain.*

I. With two or more nouns the adjective is plural: as,

Nīsus et Euryălus prīmi, *Nisus and Euryalus first.* — Virg. Æn. V. 394.

II. With nouns of different genders it either (1) agrees with the nearest: as,

si res, si vir, si tempus ullum dignum fuit, *if any thing, if any man, if any time, was fit.* — Cic. pro Mil. 7.

Or (2) it may be masculine, if they are living beings, neuter if things without life: as,

lăbor (M.) **vŏluptasque** (F.) **sociĕtate quādam inter se nāturāli sunt juncta** (N.), *labor and pleasure are joined to one another by a certain natural alliance.* — Liv. V. 4.

uxor deinde ac lĭbĕri amplexi, *then his wife and children embraced him.* — Id. II. 40.

Or (3) it may be masculine, even if the noun is of a different gender, when the existence of male beings is implied: as,

cŏlōniae alĭquot dēductae, Prisci Latīni appellāti, *colonies were established* [of men] *called Prisci Latini.* — Liv. I. 3.

pars certare părati, *a part ready to contend.* — Virg. Æn. V. 108.

This is called **Synĕsis**, or **constructio ad sensum.**

III. Adjectives are often used as nouns, meaning persons or things: as,

dĭdĭcit jam dīves ăvārus laudāre dĭsertos, *the rich miser has already learned to compliment the eloquent.* — Juv. VII. 30.

So, constantly, with the possessive pronouns, in military or other special use: as,

nostri, *the men of our party;* **Caesar hortātur suos**, *Cæsar cheers his men.*

So a noun is sometimes used, and even compared, as an adjective: as,

admŏdum puer, *quite a boy;* **măgis vĭr**, *more of a man.*

IV. A neuter adjective is used as a noun (1) to denote the abstract quality: as,

tanta vis est hŏnesti, ut spĕciem ūtĭlĭtatis obscūret, *so great is the force of honor, that it dims the show of gain.* — Cic. de Off. III. 11.

But where the meaning would be doubtful, the feminine is used with **res.** Hence adjectives of the third declension are thus used only in the nom. and acc.: as,

lŏquĭtur de omnibus rēbus (not **de omnibus**), *he talks about every thing.*

(2) In apposition with a noun of different gender: as,

vărium et mūtābĭle semper foemĭna, *woman, ever fickle and changeful.* — Virg. Æn. IV. 569.

(3) In apposition with an infinitive clause or phrase: as,

aliud est errāre Caesărem nolle, aliud nolle misĕrēri, *it is one thing to be unwilling that Cæsar should err, another to be unwilling that he should pity.* — Cic. pro Lig. 5.

V. Adjectives (especially those formed from proper names), as well as the possessive pronouns, are often used instead of a genitive: as,

ăcies Pompēiāna, *Pompey's line of battle.* — Caes. B.C. III. 94.
puerīle regnum, *the reign of a boy.*

This is always the case with the personal pronouns: as,

dŏmus mea (not **mei**), *my house.*

Also, in such phrases as **nostrā rēfert,** *it concerns us.* (See § 50, v. 4.)

VI. An adjective in Latin is sometimes best rendered by other forms in English: as,

te quam laetus invīso, *how joyfully I visit thee.* — Catull. 31, 4.
primus vēnit, *he was the first to come.*
eos se invīto adesse dixit, *he said they were there against his will.*

VII. When two qualities of an object are compared, both adjectives are usually in the comparative: as,

longior quam lātior ăcies erat, *the line was longer than it was broad.* — Liv. XXVII. 48.

VIII. Superlatives denoting order and succession, also **medius, caeterus,** and **relĭquus,** are used to designate a part: as,

in colle mĕdio, *on the middle of the hill.* — Cæs. B.G. I. 24.
summus mons, *the top of the height.* — Id. 22.

So, **sērā nocte,** *late at night.*

IX. **Alius ... alius,** *one ... another*, implies that the predicate is differently applied in each case: as,

duo rēges ălius alia viā cīvitatem auxērunt, *two kings enlarged the state, each in his own way.* — Liv. I. 21.

cum alius alii subsĭdium ferrent, *as one helped one, and one another.* — Caes. B.G. II. 26.

48. Of Relatives.

Relatives serve (1) as nouns in the subordinate clause in which they stand; (2) as connectives, relating directly to some word in the main proposition, which is called the Antecedent.

The use of relatives is much more frequent in Latin than it is in English, owing to the fondness of the ancients for connecting a sentence very closely to the preceding. (See § **43**, 11.)

I. Relatives agree with their antecedents in gender, number, and person, their case depending on the construction of the clause in which they stand: as,

utrum ille qui postŭlat ad tantum bellum lēgatum quem vĕlit īdōneus non est qui impetret? *is not he who claims for such a war the deputy whom he will, fit to get him?* — Cic. pro Lege Manil. 19.

adsum qui fēci, *here am I who did it.* — Æn. IX. 427.

II. The relative often agrees in gender with the noun (appositive) in its own clause rather than with the antecedent: as,

măre etiam quem Neptūnum esse dīcebas, *the sea, too, which you said was Neptune.* — Cic. N. D. III. 20.

III. The antecedent is often repeated in the relative clause: as,

lŏci nātūra ĕrat haec quem locum nostri castris dēlēgĕrant, *the nature of the ground which our men had chosen for the camp was this.* — Cæs. B. G. II. 18.

caussam dīcit ea lēge quā lēge sĕnātores sōli tĕnentur, *he pleads his case under a law by which only senators are bound.* — Cic. pro Cluent. 57.

Sometimes it stands only in the relative clause: as,

quas res in consŭlatu nostro gessĭmus attĭgit hic versibus, *he has touched in verse the things which we did in our consulship.* — Cic. Arch. 11.

hăbetis mīlĭtes quam petistis făcultatem, *soldiers! you have the chance you wanted.* — Cæs. B.G. VI. 8.

In such cases, the demonstrative **is** or **hic** usually stands in the principal clause: as,

quae pars civĭtatis călămĭtatem pŏpŭlo Romano intŭlĕrat ea princeps poenas persolvit, *that part of the state which had brought disaster on the Roman people was the first to pay the penalty.* — Caes. B.G. I. 12.

In a sentence of this class, the relative clause in Latin generally stands first; but in translating, the noun should be transferred, in its proper case, to the antecedent clause, as in the example just quoted.

IV. A relative often stands at the beginning of a clause or sentence where in English a demonstrative must be used: as,

quorum quod sĭmĭle factum? *what ever happened like this?* — Cic. Cat. IV. 8.

quod si fĕcit — quā impŭdentiā est — eumne testem imprŏbabit quem jūdĭcem probārit? *If he does this — and he is shameless enough for it — will he challenge one as witness whom he has approved as juror?* — Cic. Ros. Com. 15.

V. **Id quod** or **quae res** is used instead of **quod** to relate to an idea or group of words previously expressed: as,

[obtrectatum est] Gabinio dīcam, an Pompēio? an utrique — id quod est vērius? [insult has been offered] *shall I say to Gabinius, or Pompey? or to both, which is nearer the truth?* — Cic. de Leg. Manil. 19.

49. Verbs.

Verbs agree with their subject in person and number; in gender also in the periphrastic forms: as,

ĕgŏ stătuo, *I resolve;* **ōrātio est hăbĭta,** *the plea was spoken.*

I. With two or more singular subjects the verb will be in the plural; and if they are of different persons, it will be in the first rather than the second, or the second than the third: as,

si tu et Tullia vălētis, ego et Cicero valemus, *if you and Tullia are well, I and Cicero are well.* — Cic. Fam. XIV. 5.

But the verb will be singular if the subjects are considered as one whole: as,

haec tua justitia et lēnĭtas ănĭmi flōrescit quŏtīdie măgĭs, *this justice and gentleness of yours flowers daily more and more.* — Cic. pro Marc. 4.

So, too, if they are joined by disjunctives: as,

nĕque fides neque jusjūrandum neque illum mĭsĕrĭcordia repressit, *not faith, nor oath, nor mercy, checked him.* — Ter. Ad. III. 2, 8.

A collective noun may in poetry take a plural verb: as,

quaerunt pars adĭtum, *a part seek the entrance.* — Virg. Æn. IX. 507.

II. The personal pronoun, as subject, is usually omitted, unless emphatic: thus,

lŏquor = *I speak;* **ĕgŏ loquor** = *it is I that speak.*

III. The infinitive is sometimes used instead of the personal form in narrative; this is called the Historical Infinitive: as,

tum Catilīna pollĭcēri tăbŭlas nŏvas, *then Catiline promised an abolition of debts.* — Sallust, Cat. 21.

ego instāre, ut mihi respondēret, *I pressed him to answer me.* — Cic. in Verr. II. 77.

II. RULES OF GOVERNMENT.

50. Genitive.

The Genitive, in its primary meaning, denotes Origin or Possession. It is used —

I. To define more precisely the meaning of a noun (Subjective Genitive): as,

pŏtentia Pompēi formīdŏlōsa erat, *the power of Pompey was alarming.* — Sall. Cat. 19.

nondum mātūrus impĕrio Ascanius Aenēae filius erat, *Ascanius, son of Aeneas, was not yet ripe for command.* — Liv. I. 3.

1. A phrase or clause with **esse**, *to be*, is often limited by the genitive; this occurs most frequently with adjectives and abstract nouns: as,

neque sui jūdĭcii [esse] dēcernĕre, *it was not for his judgment to decide.* — Caes. B.C. I. 35.

tĭmĭdi est optare nĕcem, *it belongs to a coward to desire death.* — Ov. Met. IV. 115.

The genitive used in this way often takes the place of a neuter adjective: as, **săpientis est** (not **sapiens est**), *it is wise.*

Instead of the genitive of personal pronouns, the neuter of the possessive is used: as,

mentīri non est meum, *it is not mine to lie.* — Ter.

2. The genitive of quality requires an adjective: as,

vĭr summae hŏnestatis, *a man of the highest honor.*

The ablative is also used in this way: as,

vĭr summo consĭlio, *a man of the highest prudence.* (§ **54**, II.)

3. The genitive is sometimes used instead of a noun in apposition; as,

nōmen insāniae, *the word insanity.* — Cic. Tusc. III. 4.

4. A genitive of specification, after adjectives, is common in the poets and late prose writers: as,

intĕger vītae scĕlĕrisque pūrus, *upright of life and clear of guilt.* — Hor. Od. I. 22, 1.

II. To denote the Whole, after words signifying a Part (Partitive Genitive). These are —

1. Nouns or Pronouns: as,

pars mīlĭtum, *part of the soldiers;* **quis nostrum?** *which of us?*

2. Numerals, Comparatives, and Superlatives: as,

alter consŭlum, *one of the (two) consuls.*

plurimum tōtius Galliae ĕquitatu vălet, *is strongest in cavalry of all Gaul.* — Caes. B.G. V. 3.

3. Neuter Adjectives and Pronouns: as,

tantum spatii, *so much space;* **aliquid nummorum**, *a few pence;* **plāna urbis**, *the level parts of the town.*

4. Adverbs, especially of Place and Quantity: as,

sătĭs pĕcūniae, *enough money;* **ubīnam gentium sumus?** *where in the world are we?* **inde loci,** *next in order.*

Instead of the Partitive Genitive, **ex** with the ablative is often used: as,

ūnus ex tribūnis, *one of the tribunes.*

III. To denote the object of some action implied by the governing word (Objective Genitive). Words of this class are —

1. Nouns expressing action or mental emotion: as,

grātia bĕnĕficii, *gratitude for a favor.*

laudator tempŏris acti, *one who praises the past.* — Hor. de Arte Poetica, 173.

injuria mŭlĭĕrum Sabīnarum, *the wrong done the Sabine women.*

mĕmŏria nostri tua, *your memory of us.* — Cic. Fam. XII. 17.

vim suorum pro suo pĕrīcŭlo dēfendebant, *they parried the attack on their comrades as if it were their own peril.* — Caes. B.C. III. 110.

So, rarely, with the possessive pronouns: as,

pĕrīcŭlo invĭdiae meae, *with risk of odium against me.* — Cic. Cat. II. 2.

2. Adjectives of Fulness or Want, and those expressing feeling or desire: as,

sermonis plēnus ōrātor, *a speaker full of words.* — Cic. Brut. 68.

erat plēna lictōrum et impĕrĭōrum prōvincia, *the province was full of lictors and officials.* — Caes. B.C. III. 32.

Cethēgus qui dixisset se semper bŏnorum ferrāmentorum studiōsum fuisse, *Cethegus, who had said that he had always been a fancier of good cutlery.* — Cic. Cat. III. 5.

3. Verbal Adjectives, especially with the terminations **ax** and **ns**: as,

ĕrat in oppĭdo multĭtūdo insŏlens belli, *there was in the town a population unused to war.* — Caes. B.C. II. 36.

hăbetis dŭcem mĕmŏrem vestri oblīțum sui, *you have a leader who thinks of you and forgets himself.* — Cic. Cat. IV. 9.

justum ac tĕnācem prōpŏsĭti vĭrum, *a man just and steadfast to his purpose.* — Hor. Od. III. 3, 1.

So the participle of active verbs, when expressing not an act, but a quality or disposition: as,

ămans concordiae, *a lover of peace.*

The relation of the Objective Genitive may also be expressed by prepositions: as,

ŏdium in Caesărem, *hatred of Cæsar.*

IV. As the object of the following classes of verbs: —

1. Of remembering, forgetting, and reminding, — when used generally, to denote the subject on which the mind is exercised: as,

oblīviscĕre caedis atque incendiarum, *turn your mind from slaughter and conflagrations.* — Cic. Cat. I. 3.

But the accusative must be used with these verbs to express a particular thing remembered or forgotten: as,

hoc te admŏneo, *I remind you of this.*

2. Of accusing, condemning, and acquitting, to express the charge, and sometimes the penalty: as,

C. Marium scĕlĕris ac parricīdii nefarii mortuum condemnābĭmus? *shall we convict Caius Marius, now dead, of crime and infamous treason?* — Cic. pro Rabir. 10.

C. Gracchum căpitis damnavērunt, *they condemned Caius Gracchus to death.*

The crime may be expressed by the ablative with **de**; the punishment by the ablative alone: as,

de ambĭtu crimĭnabatur, *he was charged with bribery.*

vĭtia autem hŏmĭnum atque fraudes damnis, ignōmĭniis, vincŭlis, verbĕrĭbus, exĭlĭis, morte, damnantur, *while the vices and crimes of men are punished with fines, dishonor, chains, scourgings, exile, death.* — Cic. de Or. I. 43.

3. **Mĭsĕreor, miseresco,** *pity:* also, the Impersonals **mĭsĕret,** *pity*; **pĭget,** *disgust*; **poenĭtet,** *repent*; **pŭdet,** *shame*; **taedet** or **pertaesum est,** *weary*, with the accusative of the person affected: as,

me meorum factorum atque consĭliorum numquam poenĭtebit, *I shall never repent of my acts and counsels.* — Cic. Cat. IV. 10.

4. **Intĕrest** and **rēfert**, *it concerns*, — the subject of the verb being a neuter pronoun, an infinitive clause, or the subjunctive with **ut**: as,

omnem pŏtentiam ad ūnum conferri pācis interfuit, *it was the interest of peace that all power should be put in one man's hands.* — Tac. Hist. I. 1.

Instead of the genitive of the personal pronoun, the possessive is used in this construction, in the abl. sing. fem.: as,

quid id rēfert tuā? *how does it concern you?* — Plaut. Rud. 178.

Rēfert is rarely used in any other way.

NOTE. — **Intĕrest** is used in the three following ways: —

(1.) Impersonally, with the genitive: as, **intĕrest exercĭtūs**, *it is for the advantage of the army;*

(2.) Personally, with the dative: as, **intĕrest exercĭtui**, *he is present with the army;*

(3.) With the accusative and prepositions: as, **intĕrest inter exercĭtum et castra**, either, *he is between* — or, *there is a difference between — the army and camp.*

5. Some verbs of plenty and want: as,

quid est quod dēfensiōnis indĭgeat? *what is there that needs defence?* — Cic. Ros. Am. 12.

6. Also, sometimes, **pŏtior**, *get possession of;* as always in the expression **pŏtīri rērum**, *to be masters of affairs.* — Cic. Fam. I. 8.

The Genitive is also used after the adverbs **prīdiē**, *the day before;* **postrīdiē**, *the day after:* as,

postridie ejus diēi, *the next day.* — Cæs. B.G. II. 12.

NOTE. — For the Genitive of Price, see § **54**, IX.

51. DATIVE.

The dative (TO or FOR) denotes the person or thing whose interest is affected. It is used —

1. With words expressing likeness, fitness, nearness, and the like: as,

sĭmĭlis patri, *like his father*, — (**similis patris** would imply *likeness of character*).

res **incommŏdas urbi**, *things harmful to the city.*

With some adjectives of this class prepositions may also be used: as,

aptus ad rem militārem, *fit for military service.*

si ĭnīquus es in me jūdex, *if you are an unfair judge towards me.* — Cic. Fam. II. 1.

When the dative is required by the structure of the sentence as a whole, rather than by any single word, it is called the dative of advantage and disadvantage (**datīvus commŏdi et incommŏdi**): as,

sĭnĕ dōte posco tuam sŏrōrem filio, *I ask your daughter for my son without a dowry.* — Plaut. Trin. II. 4, 98.

laudavit mihi frātrem, *he praised my brother* (out of regard for me: **laudavit fratrem meum** would imply no such motive).

Othōni in Hispaniam cŏmes, *a companion of Otho's into Spain.* — Tac. Hist. I. 22.

To signify *in defence of*, **pro** must be used, as: **pro patriā mŏri,** *to die for one's country.* — Hor. Carm. III. 2, 13.

Mihi, tibi, nobis, and **vobis** are used in questions and expressions of wonder and praise, to denote a certain interest felt: as, **quid mihi Celsus agit?** *pray, what is Celsus about?* — Hor. Ep. I. 3, 15. This is called the Ethical Dative (**datīvus ethĭcus**).

II. As the indirect object of transitive verbs which take the accusative of the direct object: as,

hunc librum tibi mitto, *I send you this book* — (i.e., *for your use;* motion towards being expressed by **ad** with the accusative).

Pompēio in hortos nunciavit, *he sent word to Pompey to the gardens.* — Cic. Mil. 24.

A few verbs of this class, as **dōno,** *present*, **induo,** *clothe*, **circumdo,** *surround*, may also take the accusative and ablative: as,

donat corōnas mīlĭtibus, *he gives wreaths to the soldiers;* or, **donat milites cŏrōnis,** *he presents the soldiers with wreaths.*

III. With many verbs (transitive in English) which signify favor, obedience, command, pardon, envy, and the like: as,

cur mihi ĭnvĭdes? *why do you envy me?*

cīvĭtati serviebat, *he served the state.*

So occasionally with nouns derived from such verbs; as, **invĭdia mihi**, *envy towards me*.

These verbs can be used in the passive only impersonally, in which case the dative may be retained: as,

cuī parci pŏtuit? *who could be spared?* — Liv. XXI. 14. (§ **73**, I.)

For the dative with other Impersonals, see § **39**, 1.

Sometimes the accusative of the thing is used with the dative of the person after such verbs as **impĕro**, *command* or *require*; **invĭdeo**, *envy* or *grudge*; **aequo**, *make equal*; **mĭnor**, *threaten*; **cēdo**, *yield*: as,

impĕrat oppĭdānis dĕcem tălenta, *he exacts ten talents of the townspeople*.

IV. With many verbs usually governing the accusative when advantage or disadvantage is implied: thus, **consŭlo**, with acc. *consult*, with dat. *consult one's interest*; **convĕnio**, with acc. *meet*, with dat. *suit*; **mĕtuo**, **tĭmeo**, with acc. *fear*, with dat. *be apprehensive for*; **mŏdĕror**, **tempĕro**, with acc. *arrange*, with dat. *control*. So **căveo**, *beware*, **prospĭcio**, *foresee*, and others.

Mĕdeor, **mĕdĭco**, *heal*; **praestōlor**, *wait*; and **ausculto**, *hearken*, may take either dative or accusative.

V. After many verbs compounded with the following prepositions, and retaining their force in the compound: **ad**, **ante**, **con**, **in**, **inter**, **ob**, **post**, **prae**, **re** (inseparable), **sub**, and **super**: as,

omnĭbus interfui proeliis, *I took part in all the battles*. — Cæs. B.C. III. 87.

hībernis Labiēnum praepŏsuit, *he placed Labienus in charge of the winter-quarters*. — Cæs. B.G. I. 54.

Also active compounds of **circum**, **de**, and **ex**: as,

classe Caesări ēreptā, *the fleet being snatched away from Cæsar*. — Cæs. B.C. III. 111.

But when there is a distinct indication of place, the preposition is repeated: as,

dētrahĕre annŭlum de dĭgĭto, *to withdraw a ring from the finger*.

VI. After **esse**, *to be*, denoting the possessor: as,

est mihi lĭber, *I have a book.*

erat Darĭo mīte et tractābĭle ingĕnium, *Darius had a gentle and yielding temper.* — Curt. III. 2.

This is the usual form to denote possession; **hăbeo**, *I have*, generally signifying, rather, *I hold.* So with the nominative of the gerund or gerundive: as,

mihi est mŏriendum, *it is for me to die;* (i.e. *I must die*).

VII. To signify the purpose or end, frequently joined with another dative of the person: as,

tertiam ăciem nostris subsĭdio mīsit, *he sent the third line as a relief to our men.* — Cæs. B.G. I. 52.

tum sunt carmĭna cordi, *then songs are a delight.* — Lucr. V. 1389.

VIII. After the gerundive, to denote the person to whom the necessity exists: as,

haec vobis provincia est defendenda, *this province is for you to defend* [to be defended by you]. — Cic. Leg. Man. 6, 14.

Similarly with perfect participles; with **vidēri**, *seem;* and, in the poets and later writers, with almost any passive verb: as,

nulla tuārum audīta mihi nĕque visa sŏrōrum, *no one of thy sisters has been either heard or seen by me.* — Virg. Æn. I. 326.

52. Accusative.

The Accusative is the case of the direct object. It is used —

I. After transitive verbs: as,

lēgatiōnem suscēpit, *he undertook the embassy.* — Cæs. B.G. I. 3.

Many neuter verbs are sometimes used transitively: as,

meum cāsum luctumque doluērunt, *they have bewailed my misfortune and grief.* — Cic. Sest. 69, 145.

Tītius, Pindărĭci fontis qui non expalluit haustus, *Titius, who did not turn pale at draughts of the Pindaric fount.* — Hor. Ep. I. 3, 10.

So occasionally in the passive: as,

rīdētur ab omni conventu, *he is laughed at by the whole assembly.* — Hor. Sat. I. 7, 22.

This occurs especially with verbs of tasting, smelling, &c: as,

Epĭcūrus, hŏmo mĭnĭme rĕsĭpiens patriam, *Epicurus, a man who smacked very little* [i.e. possessed very little of the characteristic wit] *of his native country.* — Cic. N.D. II. 17.

Also with accusatives of meaning kindred to that of the verb: as,

vīvĕre vītam, *to live a life.* — Cic. de Sen. 21.

II. After many neuter verbs, which become active when compounded with prepositions. These include —

1. Verbs of motion: as,

dēlūbra deum ădĭbis, *thou wilt visit the shrines of the gods.* — Lucr. VI. 75.

2. Compounds of **circum**: as,

cīves qui circumstant sĕnātum, *the citizens who group about the Senate.* — Cic. Cat. I. 8.

III. As a secondary object (1) after verbs of asking and teaching; also **cēlo,** *hide:* as,

hoc vos dŏceo, *I teach you this.* — Cic. de Orat. II. 47.

nihil supra deos lăcesso, nec pŏtentem ămīcum largiōra flāgĭto, *I do not importune the gods for any thing more, nor do I demand more liberal gifts from a powerful friend.* — Hor. Carm. II. 18, 11.

So with passives: as,

Căto, rŏgātus sententiam, ōrātiōnem hăbuit, *Cato, being asked his opinion, delivered a speech.* — Sall. Cat. 52.

The ablative with a preposition is often used after these verbs: always, to express the person, after **pĕto, postŭlo,** and **quaero**: as,

pācem ab Rōmānis pĕtiērunt, *they begged peace from the Romans.* — Cæs. B.G. II. 13.

(2) After active verbs compounded with **trans,** *across:* as,

Hĭbērum cōpias trajēcit, *he threw his forces across the Iber.* — Liv. XXI. 23.

(3) In Apposition after verbs of choosing, &c. (See § **46.**)

IV. In neuter pronouns and adjectives of number (in an adverbial sense), especially with neuter verbs: as,

quidve mŏror, *or why do I delay?* — Virg. Æn. II. 101.

pauca mīlĭtes hortātus, *having briefly exhorted the soldiers.* — Sall. Jug. 49.

So **id tempŏris,** *at this time.* — Cic. Cat. I. 4, 10.

Similar to this is the so-called Synecdochical or Greek Accusative, used by the poets to denote the part affected: as,

flāvāque căput nectentur ŏlīvā, *and their heads shall be wreathed with yellow olive.* — Virg. Æn. V. 309.

So with the passive (used reflectively) of **cingo** and similar verbs: as,

ĭnūtĭle ferrum cingĭtur, *he girds on his useless sword.* — Virg. Æn. II. 510.

V. In exclamations: as,

O fortūnātam rempublĭcam! *O fortunate republic!* — Cic. Cat. II. 4.

VI. As subject of the infinitive in dependent clauses, after verbs of knowing, thinking, hearing, wishing, and telling (**verba sentiendi et declarandi**).

See, for examples of this use, Oratio Obliqua (§ **67,** I. 2), and Intermediate Clauses (§ **70,** III.).

Note. — For the accusatives of time and place, see § **55.** — For the accusative after prepositions, see § **56.**

53. Vocative.

The Vocative is used in direct address: as,

Septĭmi, Gādes ădĭtūre mēcum, *O Septimius, who art about to go with me to Gades.* — Hor. Carm. II. 6, 1.

Sometimes the nominative is used instead: as,

almae fīlius Maiae, *O son of benignant Maia.* — Hor. Carm. I. 2, 43.

audi, tu pŏpŭlus Albānus, *hear, thou people of Alba.* — Liv. I. 24.

54. Ablative.

The Ablative, in general, implies either instrument or separation. It is used —

I. To express cause, means, and specification: as,

vultu Mīlōnis perterrĭtus, *scared by the countenance of Milo.* — Cic. Mil. 15, 41.

nec tantum Phoebo gaudet Parnāsiă rūpēs, *nor does the cliff of Parnassus delight so much in Phoebus.* — Virg. Buc. VI. 29.

ferro rumpenda per hostes est via, *a road must be cut through the enemy with the sword.* — Id. Æn. X. 371.

suo jūre noster ille Ennius sanctos appellat poētas, *with peculiar right our Ennius calls poets holy.* — Cic. Arch. 8, 18.

certe non tŭlit ullos haec cīvĭtas aut glōriā clārĭōres, aut auctōrĭtāte grăvĭōres, aut hūmānĭtāte pŏlītĭōres, *certainly this city never produced any more illustrious in glory, or weighty in authority, or refined in culture.* — Cic. de Orat. II. 37.

The motive which influences the mind of the person acting is expressed by the ablative alone; the object exciting the emotion requires **ob** or **propter** with the accusative: as,

nōn ob praedam aut spŏliandi cŭpīdĭne, *not for booty, or through the desire of plundering.* — Tac. Hist. I. 63.

So **causā** and **grātiā** with a genitive, or **causā** with a possessive: as,

legātōs ad Caesărem sui purgandī grātiā mittunt, *they send deputies to Cæsar for the purpose of clearing themselves.* — Caes. B.G. VII. 43.

meā causā, *for my sake.* — Ter. Eun. V. 8, 40 (1070).

With living beings, instrumentality is expressed by **per**, or by **ŏpĕrā** with a genitive or possessive: as,

pĕr Antiŏchum, *by the aid of Antiochus.* — Liv. XXXIII. 18.

meā ŏpĕrā, *by my aid.* — Cic. de Sen. 4. So **per vim** (as well as the ablative **vi**), *by force.* — Caes. B.G. I. 14.

Note. — For the ablative of crime and penalty, see § **50**, iv. 2.

II. With an adjective or a limiting genitive, to denote manner and quality: as,

pŏpŭlus magnā vōce me vērē jūrasse jūrāvit, *the people swore with a loud voice that I had sworn truly.* — Cic. Fam. V. 2.

mōre hŏmĭnum invĭdent, *after the manner of men they envy.* — Cic. pro Balbo, 26.

ănĭmo mĕliōre sunt quam pars patrĭciōrum, *they are better disposed than a portion of the patricians.* — Cic. Cat. II. 12.

hŏmĭnis esse spĕciē deos confĭtendum est, *we must admit that the gods are of human form.* — Cic. N.D. I. 18.

Manner is also expressed by **cum**, and in a few cases by the ablative alone: as,

mĭnus cum cūrā, *less carefully.* — Plaut. M.G. III. 1, 6.

hōc ŏnus fĕram stŭdio ĕt industriā, *I will bear this burden zealously and diligently.* — Cic. Rosc. Am. 4.

Accompaniment properly requires **cum**: as,

nostri cum fundĭtōribus săgittāriisque flūmen transgressi, *our troops having crossed the river with the slingers and archers.* — Cæs. B.G. II. 19. (But **subsĕquēbatur omnĭbus cōpiis,** *he followed close with all his forces.* — Id.)

There is no essential distinction between the ablative and the genitive of quality (§ **50**, I. 2), except that the genitive is exclusively used to denote measure, classification, or requirement: as,

suādēre princĭpi multi lăbōris, *to persuade a prince is a thing requiring great labor.* — Tac. Hist. I. 15.

III. With the verbs **ūtor,** *use;* **fruor,** *enjoy;* **fungor,** *fulfil;* **pŏtior,** *get;* **vescor,** *feed,* and most of their compounds: as,

ūtar vestrā bĕnignĭtāte, *I will avail myself of your kindness.* — Cic. Arch. 8.

Pŏtior also governs the genitive, as always in the expression, **pŏtīrī rērum,** *to possess the power.* — Cic. Fam. I. 8.

IV. After the adjectives **dignus,** *worthy;* **indignus,** *unworthy,* and **frētus,** *relying upon:* as,

deă carmĭnĕ dignă est, *the goddess is worthy of song.* — Ov. Met. V. 344.

V. After comparatives, instead of **quam**, *than:* as,

ōcior eurō [equivalent to **ōcior quam eurus**], *swifter than the east wind.* — Virg. Æn. VIII. 223.

The adverbs **plus, amplius,** *more;* **mĭnus,** *less*, with several comparatives of measure or distance, are often used without **quam**, leaving the grammatical structure of the sentence unchanged.

plus septingenti capti, *more than seven hundred were taken.* — Liv. XLI. 12.

plus tertiā parte interfectā, *more than a third being slain.* — Cæs. B.G. III. 6.

spătium non amplius pĕdum sexcentorum, *a space not broader than* 600 *feet.* — Id. 38.

The ablative also shows the degree of difference: as,

quo mĭnus cŭpīdĭtātis, eo plus auctōrĭtatis, *the less greed, the more weight.* — Liv. XXIV. 28.

VI. After words implying separation, and plenty or want: as,

Fŏrum Appī, differtum nautis, *Forum Appii, crowded with sailors.* — Hor. Sat. I. 5, 3.

Ephŏrus calcārĭbus ĕget, *Ephorus needs spurs.* — Quint. X. 1.

cūris hŏmĭnum gaudia misces, *thou minglest joys with the cares of men.* — Cat. 64.

magno me mĕtu lĭbĕrābis, *you will free me from great fear.* — Cic. Cat. I. 5.

Prepositions express the place more definitely: as,

exīre ex urbe, *to go out from the city.* — Cic. Cat. I. 5.

NOTE. — For the genitive of plenty or want, see § **50**, III. 2.

VII. After **ŏpus** and **ūsus,** *need:* as,

nunc vīrĭbus ūsus, *now there is need of strength.* — Virg. Æn. VIII. 441.

So, often, with the neuter of the perfect participle: as,

cauto ŏpust, *we need caution.* — Plaut. Capt. II. 1, 28.

Opus (rarely **ūsus**) may also stand in apposition with the thing needed: as,

illud quod maxĭme ŏpus est, *that which is most needed.* — Ter. Ad. IV. 7, 22 (740).

VIII. Often, without a preposition, after perfect participles denoting origin: as,

Cĕrĕre nāti, *the children of Ceres.* — Cic. N.D. II. 24.

With distant ancestors prepositions must be used: as,

ab his majōrĭbus orti, *born of these ancestors.* — Hor. Sat. I. 5, 55.

IX. To denote price: as,

signa sestertium sex mīlĭbus quingentis vendĭta, *the statues were sold for six thousand five hundred sesterces.* — Cic. Verr. IV. 6.

stābunt tĭbi tua foedĕra magno, *your treaty will cost you dear.* — Ov. Met. VII. 486.

To express *indefinite* price or value, the genitive is used: —

1. Of neuter adjectives, with verbs of valuing: as,

magni intĕrest esse kălendis Jānuāriis in republĭca duo consŭles, *it is of great importance that on the first day of January there should be two consuls in the commonwealth.* — Cic. Mur. 37.

With other verbs, the ablative must be used, except these genitives: **tanti,** *so much;* **quanti,** *how much;* **plūris,** *more;* **mĭnōris,** *less.*

2. Of certain nouns: as,

falso an vēro laudent non flocci făciunt, *whether they praise truly or falsely, they care not a straw.* — Plaut. Trin. 210.

The genitives so used are **nihĭli,** *nothing,* **assis,** *farthing,* **flocci,** *lock of wool,* and a few others.

X. Ablative Absolute. — Two ablatives, generally a noun and participle, often stand in apposition with each other, having no grammatical dependence on the sentence in which they occur. This is called the Ablative Absolute: as,

Pharsālĭco proelio facto, a Caesăre discessit, *after the battle of Pharsalia had been fought, he departed from Cæsar.* — Cic. pro Deiot. 5.

dīs immortālĭbus dŭcĭbus, *under the guidance of the immortal gods.* — Id. Cat. II. 9.

ad vīginti mātrōnis accītis, *having summoned about twenty ladies.* — Liv. VIII. 18.

Sometimes the participle or an adjective is in apposition with a phrase or clause: as,

incerto quid pĕtĕrent, *since it was uncertain what they sought.* Liv. XXVIII. 36.

NOTE. — For the ablative, to denote the agent after passive verbs, see § **56**, IV. — For prepositions governing the ablative, see § **42**, II. — For the ablative of Time and Place, see § **55**.

55. TIME AND PLACE.

I. Time *when* takes the ablative; time *how long*, the accusative: as,

adventu in Galliam Caesăris, *at the arrival of Cæsar in Gaul.* — Cæs. B.G. V. 54.

dies contĭnuos trīginta, *for thirty days together.* — Id. 13.

paucis post diēbus, *a few days after.* — Cæs. B.C. III. 82.

Post is here an adverb; it may also be **post paucos dies.** The same usage exists with **ante**, *before.*

1. The use of a preposition gives more precision: as,

in diēbus proxĭmis dĕcem, *within the next ten days.* — Sall. Jug. 28.

lūdi per dĕcem dies, *games through ten days.* — Cic. Cat. III. 8.

2. Rarely the ablative expresses duration of time: as,

quattuordĕcim annis exsĭlium tŏlĕrāvit, *he endured exile fourteen years.* — Tac. Ann. I. 53.

II. Extent of space takes the accusative: as,

fossas quindĕcim pĕdēs lātas, *trenches fifteen feet broad.* — Cæs. B.G. VII. 72.

Measure is often expressed by the genitive: as,

vallo pĕdum xii, in circuĭtu xv mīlium sese contĭnēbant, *they kept close in an entrenchment of twelve feet* [height], *and of fifteen miles' circuit.* — Cæs. B.G. II. 30.

Distance takes the accusative or ablative: as,

Zăma quinque diērum ĭter ā Carthāgĭne ăbest, *Zama is a five days' journey distant from Carthage.* — Liv. XXX. 29.

trīginta mīlĭbus passuum infra eum lŏcum, *thirty miles below that place.* — Cæs. B.G. VI. 35.

III. To express relations of place, prepositions are necessary, except with the names of towns and small islands; also **dŏmus**, *home*, **rūs**, *the country*, and a few other nouns in special relations. With these nouns —

1. The name of the place *from which* is in the ablative: as,

Brundŭsio profectus ĕs, *you set out from Brundusium.* — Cic. Att. I. 15, 2.

2. The name of the place *to which* is in the accusative: as,

cum e Cĭlĭcĭā dēcēdens Rhŏdum vēnissem, *when, on my way from Cilicia, I had reached Rhodes.* — Cic. Brut. 1.

rus cras cum fīlio ībo, *to-morrow I will go into the country with my son.* — Ter. Ad. V. 3, 54.

Prepositions must be used to denote neighborhood: as,

ad Tarentum, *to* (not *into*) *Tarentum.* — Cic. de Senect. 4.

3. The name of the place *where* was originally put in a special case called the Locative. This case ended in **ī**, and is generally the same in form with the Dative: as,

Rōmae, *at Rome;* **Karthāgĭnī**, *at Carthage;* **Athēnis**, *at Athens;* **Curĭbus**, *at Cures.*

In the second declension the old form in **ī** is retained: as,

Corinthi, *at Corinth;* **Lanuvi**, *at Lanuvium.*

In the third declension this case sometimes ends in **ĕ**, like the ablative, especially when the metre requires it in poetry: as,

Tībŭrĕ vel Găbiis, *at Tibur or Gabii.* — Hor. Ep. II. 2, 3.

So **dŏmī**, *at home;* **bellī, militiae**, *in military service;* **humī**, *on the ground;* **rūrī**, *in the country* (**rurĕ** is *from the country*).

hiĕmāre Dyrrachii, Apolloniae, omnĭbusque oppĭdis mărĭtĭmis, *to winter in Dyrrachium, Apollonia, and all the seaboard towns.* — Cæs. B.C. III. 5.

ĕrat ēdictum Pompēi nōmĭne Amphipŏli prōpŏsĭtum, *an order had been put up in Pompey's name at Amphipolis.* — Id. 102.

Veiis de coelo lăpĭdāvĕrat, *it had rained stones at Veii.* — Liv. XXVII. 37.

te dŏmi mănēbo, *I will wait for you at home.* — Hor. Ep. I. 5, 3.

4. A possessive may stand with **dŏmus**: as,

nos dŏmum tuam vŏces, *call us to thy home.* — Tac. Agr. 46.

When it is modified in any other way, a preposition is generally used: as,

in M. Laecae dŏmum, *into the house of Marcus Læca.* — Cic. Cat. I. 4.

5. The preposition is omitted before the ablative of a few other nouns: as,

terrā mărīque, *by land and sea.* — Tib. I. 3, 56.
tōtā Sĭcĭliā, *through all Sicily.* — Cic. Verr. IV. 23.

So, very commonly, in poetry: as,

lītŏre curvo, *on the curving shore.* — Virg. Æn. III. 16.

IV. The way *by which* is put in the ablative: as,

Aurēliā viā prŏfectus est, *he set out by the Aurelian way.* — Cic. Cat. II. 4.

56. Prepositions.

I. Twenty-six prepositions govern the accusative; eleven the ablative. (See § 40.)

1. **In** and **sub** take the accusative when they denote motion; the ablative when they denote rest: as,

Aristīdes in contiōnem vēnit, *Aristides came into the assembly.* — Cic. de Off. III. 11.
Thĕmistŏcles dixit in contiōne, *Themistocles said in the assembly.* — Id.
sub monte consēdit, *he encamped at the foot of a mountain.* — Cæs. B.G. I. 48.
sub vespĕrum Caesar portas claudi jussit, *towards evening Cæsar ordered the gates to be shut.* — Id. II. 33.

But after verbs of placing, **in** usually takes the ablative: as,

exercĭtum in hībernis collŏcāvit, *he established the army in winter-quarters.* — Cæs. B.G. III. 29.

2. **Sŭper** governs the ablative when it means *concerning*; otherwise the accusative: as,

hac sŭper rē, *concerning this matter.* — Cic. Att. XVI. 16.
summa sŭper culmĭna tecti, *over the roof of the house.* — Virg. Æn. II. 694.

3. **Subter** governs the accusative; but sometimes the ablative in poetry: as,

subter fastīgia tecti, *below the roof of the house.* — Virg. Æn. VIII. 366.

subter lītŏre, *below the shore.* — Catull. 65, 7.

4. In giving the day of the month, the preposition **ante,** *before,* is usually omitted: as,

xv. kălendas Augustas, *the fifteenth day before the kalends of August* (July 18). — Tac. Hist. II. 91.

Often **ante diem** (**a. d.**), with an ordinal, is used like a preposition governing an accusative: as,

is dies erat a. d. v. kal. Apr., *this day was the fifth day before the kalends of April* (March 28). — Cæs. B.G. I. 6.

This phrase may even be governed by a preposition: as,

in a. d. v. kălendas Nŏvembres, *to the fifth day before the kalends of November* (October 28). — Cic. Cat. I. 3.

5. **Tĕnus** (which follows its noun) sometimes governs the genitive: as,

Corcȳrae tĕnus, *as far as Corcyra.* — Liv. XXVI. 24.

But regularly it takes the ablative: as,

căpŭlo tĕnŭs, *up to the hilt.* — Virg. Æn. V. 553.

II. Certain adverbs are sometimes construed like prepositions: —

1. **Prīdiē, postrīdiē, prŏpius, proxĭme, versus,** and **usque,** and (less frequently) the adjectives **prŏpior** and **proxĭmus,** may be followed by the accusative: as,

prīdie Nōnas Jūnias, *the day before the Nones of June* (June 4). — Cic. Fam. III. 4. 1.

2 The adverb **pălam** may govern the ablative: as,

pălam duōbus exercītĭbus, *in the presence of two armies.* — Liv. XXV. 18.

3. **Clam** may take either accusative or ablative: as,

clam mātrem suam, *without her mother's knowledge.* — Plaut. M.G. 112 (II. 1, 33).

clam vōbis, *without your knowledge.* — Cæs. B.G. II. 32.

III. Some prepositions which imply comparison, as **ante**, *before;* **post**, *after*, — like the adverb **prius**, *before*, — are followed, like comparatives, by **quam**; several words, or even clauses, sometimes coming between: as,

nĕque ante dīmīsit eum quam fīdem dĕdit, *nor did he let him go until he gave a pledge.* — Liv. XXXIX. 10.

IV. The ablative, with **a** or **ab**, is regularly used after passive verbs, to denote the agent, if a person, or if spoken of as a person: as,

Turpilius, jussus a Mĕtello causam dīcĕre, *Turpilius, being ordered by the consul to plead his cause.* — Sall. Jug. 69.

This use of the ablative of the *agent* must be carefully distinguished from the ablative of *instrument:* as,

occīsus glădio, *slain by a sword;* but **occīsus ab hoste**, *slain by an enemy.*

NOTE. — For the so-called dative of the agent with the gerundive, see §§ **51**, VI. **73**, I.

III. SYNTAX OF THE VERB.

57. SEQUENCE OF TENSES. (See § 27.)

The Tenses of Finite Moods are distributed into two classes: —

1. PRIMARY, including the Present, both Futures, and Perfect (definite).

2. SECONDARY, including the Imperfect, Perfect (historical), and Pluperfect.

In compound sentences, a Primary tense in the leading clause is followed by a Primary tense in the dependent clause; and a Secondary tense is followed by a Secondary: as,

vĕnit ut nos vĭdeat, *he comes to see us.*
vēnit ut nos vĭdeat, *he is come to see us.*
vēnit ut nos vidēret, *he came to see us.*
vĕni ut nos videas, *come to see us.*

I. The Perfect Subjunctive is regularly a primary tense, and is used to express any past action depending upon a verb in a primary tense: as,

ex ĕpistŏlis intellĕgi lĭcet, quam frĕquens fuĕrit Plătonis audĭtor, *it may be judged from his epistles how constant a listener to Plato he was.* — Cic. Orat. 4.

But occasionally it is used in an aoristic sense: as,

eō discordiae ventum, ut ad Vĭtellium perfŭgĕrit, *the discussion reached such a height that he fled to Vitellius.* — Tac. Hist. I. 60.

In this way a perfect subjunctive or infinitive, depending upon a primary tense, may itself be followed by secondary tenses: as,

sic mihi perspĭcĕre vĭdeor, ĭtă nātos esse nos ut inter omnes esset sŏciĕtas quaedam, *I think that I see that we were so born that there exists among all a certain alliance.* — Cic. de Amic. 5.

The perfect subjunctive is also used for a future perfect: as,

ostendit si sublāta sit vendĭtio bŏnorum, illum pĕcūniam grandem āmissurum, *he shows that if the sale of the property shall be stopped, he will lose much money* [**si sublata erit, amittet**]. — Cic. Rosc. Am. 38.

II. The Present is often used in narrative for the Historical Perfect, and may be followed by Secondary Tenses: as,

Sĕnātus dēcernit ŭti in lībĕris custōdiis hăbērentur, *the Senate decrees that they should be held in free custody.* — Sall. Cat. 47.

III. The Tenses denoting completed action are used much more accurately in Latin than in English: as,

sī ĕris mĕrĭtus, fīet, *if you deserve* [shall have deserved], *it shall be done.* — Plaut. Trin. IV. 3, 61.

vīvo et regno sĭmul ista rĕlīqui quae vos ad caelum fertis, *I live and reign, as soon as I leave* [have left] *those scenes which you extol to heaven.* — Hor. Ep. I. 10, 8.

After **postquam, posteāquam,** and **ŭbi,** the Perfect is used where we should expect the Pluperfect: as,

postquam id ănĭmum advertit, *when he had perceived this.* — Cæs. B.G. I. 24.

Dum, *while* (not *as long as*), is usually followed by the Present Indicative, even when referring to past time: as,

dum haec in collŏquio gĕruntur, Caesări nuntiātum est, *while these things were going on in the conference, it was announced to Cæsar.* — Caes. B.G. I. 46.

The Perfect Indefinite is often found (followed by secondary tenses), where the regular Perfect would be used in English: as,

mihi ut urbī sātis esset praesīdii consultum atque prōvīsum est, *I have considered and provided that the city should have a sufficient guard.* — Cic. Cat. II. 12.

IV. In dependent clauses, the tenses of the infinitive have no time of their own, but are present, past, or future, relatively to the time of the verb upon which they depend: as,

nostros non esse inferiōres intellexit, *he ascertained that our men were not inferior.* — Caes. B.G. II. 8.

quam Jūno fertur terris măgis omnĭbus cŏluisse, *which Juno is said to have cherished above all lands.* — Virg. Æn. I. 15.

spērant se maxĭmum fructum esse captūros, *they hope to receive the greatest advantages.* — Cic. de Amic. 21.

The present infinitive, after a verb in the past, must often be rendered by the perfect infinitive in English; this is most frequent with **pŏtui**, *could*; **dēbui, ŏportuit**, *ought*: as,

scīre potuit, *he might have known.* — Cic. pro Mil. 17.

qui vĭdebatur omnĭno mŏri non debuisse, *who seemed one that ought not to have died at all.* — Cic. pro Arch. 8.

Mĕmĭni, and some other verbs, in an account of what the speaker has personally witnessed, take the present infinitive: as,

mĕmĭni Cătōnem mēcum dissĕrĕre, *I remember Cato's discoursing with me.* — Cic. de Amic. 3.

V. The statement of a general truth, following a secondary tense, observes the rule of connection of tenses: as,

jūdĭcābant esse alĭquid nātūrā pulchrum atque praeclārum quod suā sponte pĕtĕrētur, *they were of opinion that there is something beautiful and glorious by nature, which is sought for its own sake.* — Cic. de Senect. 13.

58. Moods.

The Moods of a Latin verb are the Indicative, Subjunctive, Imperative, and Infinitive.

I. The Indicative is regularly employed for the leading verb of a sentence: it is used in direct assertions or questions, and in historical narrative.

II. The Subjunctive is used chiefly for dependent constructions, — especially to denote any thing as contingent, conceived of, or desired, — its tense being determined by that of the verb on which it depends. (See § 57.) In particular it is found, —

1. In many Conditional sentences, the condition being often implied, §§ 59, 60, 61, 62.

2. In certain relations of Cause or Motive, § 63.

3. In clauses which express Purpose or Result, §§ 64, 65.

4. In intermediate and subordinate clauses, chiefly relative or interrogative, §§ 66, 67.

5. In wishes and commands (in the present and perfect), to take the place of the Imperative, § 68.

III. The Imperative is used in commands; also, in early writers and poets, in prohibitions: as,

consŭlīte vōbis, prospĭcīte patrĭae, conservāte vos. *take measures for your safety, provide for the country, preserve yourselves.* — Cic. Cat. IV. 2.

nĭmium ne crēde cŏlōri, *do not trust complexion overmuch.* — Virg. Buc. II. 17.

Prohibitions are regularly expressed by the second person singular of the perfect subjunctive with **nē**; **nōli** with the infinitive; or by **cāve** with the subjunctive: as,

ne terrĭtus fuĕris, *be not terrified.* — Tac. Hist. I. 16.

nōli pŭtāre, *do not think.* — Cic. Brut. 33.

cāve faxis, *do not do it.* — Ter. Heaut. 187 (I. 2. 13).

The future imperative is used in statutes, edicts, and wills: as,

căpŭt obnūbĭto, arbŏri infēlīci suspendĭto, *veil his head, hang him to the accursed tree.* — Cic. pro Rab. 4.

Note. — For the subjunctive used imperatively, see § 68.

IV. The Infinitive, with or without a subject accusative, is construed either as the subject or as the object of the leading verb. In this use, it is found especially in the construction called **ōrātio oblīqua**. (See § 67.)

In other cases, hardly any tense is used except the present, expressing no distinct relation of time: as,

mitto quaerĕre, *I refrain from asking.* — Cic. Rosc. Am. 19.

The poets and later writers use the infinitive after adjectives, or to express a purpose: as,

dūrus compōnĕre versūs, *harsh in composing verses.* — Hor. Sat. I. 4, 8.

fŭrit tē rĕpĕrīre, *he rages to find thee.* — Id. Carm. I. 15, 27.

frūges consūmĕre nati, *born to consume the fruits of the earth.* — Id. Ep. II. 2, 27.

59. Conditional Sentences.

I. When any thing is stated, the truth of which is made to depend on the truth of some other statement, contained in a subordinate clause, the sentence is called a Conditional Sentence.

The Principal clause — that containing the conclusion — is called the **apodŏsis**; the Subordinate clause — that stating the condition — is called the **protăsis**: as,

si qui exīre vŏlunt, connīvēre possum, *if any wish to depart* (**protăsis**), *I am ready to connive* (**apodŏsis**). — Cic. Cat. II. 12.

II. The statement of the condition in Latin (**protăsis**) is regularly introduced by **si**, *if;* **sin**, *but if;* **nĭsĭ**, *unless;* but a clause introduced by an indefinite relative (*whoever*), or a relative conjunction (*when, since*, and the like), may be considered as equivalent to a conditional clause: as,

quod in ălĭā causā non concēdĕrem in hac concēdam, *what I would not grant in another case* [if the case were different] *I will grant in this.* — Cic. Rosc. Am. 27.

The statement of the consequence or result depends in form on the grammatical structure of the sentence, which may require a participle, infinitive, or phrase: as,

quod si praetĕrea nēmo sĕquatur, tămen se cum sōlā dĕcima lēgione ĭtūrum, de qua non dŭbĭtaret, *but if no one else would follow, still he would go with the tenth legion alone, of which he had no doubt.* — Cæs. B.G. I. 40.

si quos adversum proelium et fŭga Gallorum commŏvēret, hos si quaerĕrent rĕpĕrīre posse, *if any were troubled by this check, and by the flight of the Gauls, they might find if they would ask.* — Id.

III. Any tense of the Indicative may be used to express both condition and result in its appropriate time: as,

si ergo ăpud infĕros mĭsĕri non sunt, ne sunt quĭdem ăpud infĕros ulli, *if, therefore, the wretched are not in the infernal regions, there is no one there at all.* — Cic. Tusc. I. 6.

sānābĭmur sī vŏlēmus, *we shall be healed if we wish.* — Id. III. 6.

quicquid jūrārunt, ventus et undă răpit, *whatever they have sworn* [i.e., if they have sworn any thing], *the winds and waves sweep away.* — Prop. II. 28, 8.

IV. The Subjunctive is used in both members of conditional sentences: —

1. The Present, in reference to future time, to express a supposition less vividly or as less probable than when the future indicative is used: as,

nec si mūnĕrĭbus certēs, concēdat Iollas, *nor if you should vie in gifts, would Iollas yield.* — Virg. Buc. II. 57.

haec si tēcum patria lŏquātur, nonnĕ impetrāre dēbeat? *If thy country should thus speak to thee, ought she not to prevail?* — Cic. Cat. I. 8.

Often the future indicative stands in the apodosis; as,

si dēfĭciant vīres, audācia certe laus ĕrit, *if strength should fail, boldness at least will have praise.* — Prop. II. 10, 5.

2. The Secondary tenses, when the supposition is known to be false; the imperfect referring to present time, the pluperfect to past: as,

si meum consĭlium auctōrĭtasque vălŭisset, tu hŏdiē ĕgēres, nos lĭbĕri essēmus, respublĭca non tot dŭces et exercĭtus amīsisset, *if my judgment and authority had prevailed* [as they did not], *you would this day be poor* [which you are not], *we should be free, the republic would not have lost so many leaders and armies.* — Cic. Phil. II. 15.

The indicative (in apodosis) sometimes expresses what ought to have been done, or is intended, or already begun: as,

si Rōmae Cn. Pompēius prīvātus esset hoc tempŏrĕ, tămen is ĕrat dēlĭgendus, *if Cnæus Pompey were a private citizen at Rome at this time, nevertheless he ought to be selected.* — Cic. Leg. Man. 17.

in amplexūs fīliae ruēbat, nĭsi lictores obstĭtissent, *he was about rushing into his daughter's arms, unless the lictors had prevented.* — Tac. Ann. XVI. 32.

When a subjunctive is required in the apodosis of a conditional clause, by the structure of the sentence of which it forms a part, the pluperfect may be represented by the participle in **rus** with the perfect subjunctive of **esse**: as,

ădeo părāta sēdĭtio fuit, ut Othōnem raptūri fuĕrint, nī incerta noctis tĭmuissent, *so far advanced was the conspiracy, that they would have seized upon Otho if they had not feared the uncertainties of the night* [**răpuissent nī tĭmuissent** following **ut**]. — Tac. Hist. I. 26.

3. The Subjunctive is sometimes used to express a condition of a general nature, referring indefinitely to any one of a series of acts; in this case the indicative is used in the apodosis to state a repeated or customary action, or general truth: as,

mĕmŏria mĭnuĭtur nĭsi eam exerceas, *the memory grows weak unless you exercise it.* — Cic. Sen. 7.

id ŭbi dixisset, hastam in fīnes eōrum mittebat, *when he* [the herald] *had said this, he would throw* [used to throw] *a spear into their territories.* — Liv. I. 32.

The subjunctive is rarely, if ever, used in this way, except in philosophical discourse (the present), and historical narration (the pluperfect), as in the examples given above.

60. Implied Conditions.

The subordinate member of a conditional sentence (that containing the condition), is frequently omitted. Under this head belong most of the subjunctives which appear to be independent verbs, and which would not always take this mood if the condition were fully stated.

In this usage the perfect subjunctive is especially common; and the second person singular, to denote some indefinite person.

The Subjunctive in implied conditions is employed as in the following examples: —

1. In its so-called Potential use, referring to an indefinite subject: as,

tum in lecto quōque vĭdēres sŭsurros, *then on each couch you might see whisperings.* — Hor. Sat. II. 8, 77.

Here a complete sentence would require the pluperfect: thus,

vidisses si adfuisses, *you would have seen if you had been there.*

2. In cautious, modest, or hypothetical statement: as,

nec ullam mōrum partem măgis laudāvĕris, *nor would one commend more highly any one of their customs.* — Tac. Germ. 17.

vĕlim sic tĭbi persuādeas, *I wish you would persuade yourself of this.* — Cic. Fam. XV. 4.

vellem adesset M. Antōnius, *I wish Mark Antony were present.* — Id. Phil. I. 7.

Vĕlim refers to future time, **vellem** to present or past time, in a wish for something known to be impossible.

3. In questions asked with a certain hesitation or doubt: as,

quid ĕgo carmĭne plūra commĕmŏrem? *why should I relate more in verse?* — Catull. 64, 116.

4. In conceding a point, or supposing a case; — here the inference or conclusion is the clause omitted: as,

fuĕrit ille Brūtus, qui dŏmĭnātu rēgio rempublĭcam lĭbĕrāvit, *suppose there was a Brutus who freed the republic from the tyranny of the kings.* — Cic. Phil. I. 6.

si jam sint id ădepti, *suppose they have already obtained it.* — Id. Cat. II. 9.

61. Conditional Particles.

Certain Particles implying a condition are followed by the Subjunctive. These are —

1. Particles of comparison, — **tamquam, quăsĭ, vĕlŭti,** &c.: as,

tamquam mŏdo ex deōrum concĭlio descendisset, *as if he had just come down from the council of the gods.* — Cic. N.D. I. 8.

quăsi plūres fortūnāti sint quam infēlīces, *as if more were fortunate than unfortunate.* — Cic. Tusc. I. 36.

2. The concessive particles, **quamvis,** *however much;* **lĭcet** and **ut,** *granting that;* **cum,** *although;* and, in later writers, **quamquam,** *although:* as,

ităque eum qui audiunt, quamvis ipsi infantes sint, tămen illo mŏdo confĭdunt se posse dīcĕre, *therefore those who hear him, however incapable of speaking they may themselves be, nevertheless feel confident that they can speak in that manner.* — Cic. Orat. 23.

ut nēmĭnem ălium nĭsi T. Pătĭnam rŏgasset, scīre pŏtuit, *even if he had asked no one but Titus Patina, he might have known.* — Cic. Mil. 17.

quamquam per dictātorem dīlectus hăbĭtus esset, *although the levy had been held under the authority of the dictator.* — Liv. II. 32.

cum mercēde dŏcēret, *although he taught for pay.* — Cic. de Orat. I. 28.

Quamquam and **etsi** introduce the statement of a fact, and therefore take the indicative; **quamvis, lĭcet,** and **ut,** of a supposed case, and take the subjunctive; **cum,** signifying *although,* while used as equivalent to **quamquam,** takes the subjunctive by special use.

3. **Dum, dummŏdŏ,** and **mŏdŏ,** *provided:* as,

multa admīranda sunt, ēlĭgĕre mŏdo cūrae sit, *many points are deserving of admiration, provided they are selected with care.* — Quint. X. 1, 131.

"ōdĕrint dum mĕtuant," *let them hate if only they fear.* — Cic. Phil. I. 14.

62. Relations of Time.

I. **Cum (quum)**, meaning *when*, takes the indicative; *since*, or *although*, the subjunctive: as,

cum se inter ĕquĭtum turmas īnsĭnuāvērunt, *when they have worked their way among the troops of horse.* — Cæs. B.G. IV. 33.

cum sōlĭtūdo et vīta sīne ămīcis insĭdiarum et mĕtūs plēna sit, *since solitude and a life without friends is full of treachery and fear.* — Cic. de Fin. I. 20.

But **cum**, *when*, is followed by the secondary tenses of the subjunctive in narration: as,

cum essem in Cĕrămīco, *when I was in the Ceramicus.* — Cic. Att. I. 10.

II. **Dum, dŏnĕc, quoad**, *until;* and **antĕquam, priusquam**, *before*, may take the subjunctive, —

1. In reference to future time.
2. To express something desired or anticipated; or,
3. (The secondary tenses) in historical narration: as,

prĭusquam ad portum vĕnias, *before you come to the harbor.* — Ter. Ad. IV. 2, 44.

dum nŏvi măgistrātūs sortīrentur prōvincias, M. Baebius transīrĕ in Epīrum est jussus, *until the new magistrates should draw lots for their provinces, Marcus Bœbius was ordered to cross into Epirus.* — Liv. XXXV. 24.

festīnandum cētĕris vĭdēbātur, antĕquam crescĕret invălīda adhuc conjūrātio, *the others were of opinion that it was best to hasten, before the yet weak conspiracy should gather strength.* — Tac. Hist. I. 33.

trĕpĭdātiōnis ălĭquantum ĕlĕphanti ēdēbant, dōnec quiētem ipse tĭmor fēcisset, *the elephants caused some confusion, until their very fear had caused quiet.* — Liv. XXI. 28.

But **dum**, *while;* **ubi, postquam, posteāquam**, *when*, regularly take the indicative: as,

dum haec gĕruntur (or **gerēbantur**), *while this was going on.* — Cæs. B.G. I. 46.

quod ŭbĭ Caesar resciit, *when Cæsar had got word of this.* — Id. 28.

63. Cause or Reason.

I. The conjunctions **quod** (sometimes **quiă**), *because*, and **quŏniam** and **quando**, *since*, are followed by the subjunctive when the reason is stated not as a fact, but as a motive in the mind of another, and even of the speaker or writer himself: as,

Drūsus rettŭlit ad Sĕnātum dē illo quod in eum ordĭnem consul tam grăvĭter in contiōne esset invectus, *Drusus laid his* [Philippus's] *case before the Senate, on the ground that he, although consul, had inveighed so bitterly against that body in the public assembly.* — Cic. de Orat. III. 1.

accēdit illa quŏque causa, quod a caetĕris forsĭtan ĭtă pĕtītum sit ut dīcĕrent, ut utrumvis salvo offĭcio făcĕre se posse arbitrarentur, *there is this reason besides* [in my own mind], *that others have perhaps been invited to speak, in such a way that they supposed they might act either way with a clear conscience.* — Id. Rosc. Am. 1.

Non quō (negatively **non quin**) is often used for **non quod**: as,

non quo furtum făcĕre stŭdŭĕrit, *not that he desired to commit a theft.* — Ter. Eun. 28.

II. Relatives implying a cause or reason take the subjunctive, being frequently strengthened by **ut, utpŏte, quippe,** or **praesertim**: as,

fāteor mē errasse, qui hoc māluĕrim, *I confess that I erred in choosing this.* — Cic. Rosc. Am. 49.

ōrātiones centum quinquāginta, quas quĭdem ădhuc invēnĕrim et lēgĕrim, *the hundred and fifty orations, such at least as I have met with and read.* —Id. Brut.

quippĕ qui vĭdeam, *since I see.* — Liv. Præf.

III. **Cum** causal, signifying *since*, takes the subjunctive: as,

cum omnis pŏpŭli Rōmāni rēlĭgio in sacra et in auspĭcia dīvīsa sit, *since the whole religion of the Roman people is divided into ceremonies and auspices.* — Cic. N.D. III. 2.

But in the sense of **quod**, *on the ground that*, it takes the indicative: as,

grātŭlor tibi cum tantum vāles ăpŭd Dolabellam, *I congratulate you on your influence with Dolabella.* — Cic. Fam. IX. 14.

64. Purpose.

I. Final Clauses, or those expressing a Purpose, take the subjunctive after relatives (**qui**=**ut is**), or the conjunction **ut** (**ŭti**), *in order that*, and (negatively) **ne, ut ne,** *lest:* as,

mŏnet ut ignes in castris fĭĕri prōhĭbeat, ne qua ejus adventūs prŏcul signĭfĭcātio fiat, *he advises him to prohibit fires being made in camp, in order that no signs of his arrival may be shown at a distance.* — Cæs. B.G. VI. 29.

ut ne sit impūne, *that it be not with impunity.* — Cic. Mil. 12.

II. **Quo** is used for **ut eo,** especially with comparatives: as,

castris ad Bābўlōniam pŏsĭtis quo majōre ănĭmo căpessĕrent bellum, *the camp being pitched near Babylon, in order that they might enter into the war with greater spirit.* — Curt. III. 2, 2.

Note. — Compare **quōmĭnus,** (=**ut eo minus,**) after verbs of hindering. — § **65,** III.

III. After expressions denoting fear, **ut** (**ne non**) is to be translated *that not;* **ne,** *that* or *lest:* as,

omnes lăbōres te excĭpĕre vĭdeo; tĭmeo ut sustĭneas, *I see you taking upon yourself all labors; I fear you will not endure them.* — Cic. Fam. XIV. 2.

păvor cēpĕrat mīlĭtes, ne mortĭfĕrum esset vulnus, *fear had seized the soldiers that the wound* [of Scipio] *was mortal.* — Liv. XXIV. 42.

IV. **Ut** or **ne** is often omitted, especially after verbs of wishing, advising, &c.; as,

Syro ignoscas vŏlo, *I wish that you would pardon Syrus.* — Ter. Heaut. V. 5, 22.

căve ignoscas, *do not pardon.* — Cic. Lig. 5.

Note. — For **ut,** signifying *although*, see § **61,** 2. In the sense of *when* or *how* it takes the indicative: as, **ut vălet?** *how is she?* (Plaut.); **ut vīdi!** *how I gazed!* — Virg. Buc. VIII. 41.

V. The purpose of an action is expressed in Latin in various ways; but never (except rarely in poetry) by the simple infinitive, as in English. The sentence, *he sent men to plough the field,* may be rendered, —

1. By the subjunctive with **ut**: as,

hŏmĭnes mīsit ut agrum ărārent.

2. By the subjunctive with **qui**: as,

homines misit qui agrum ararent.

3. By the Gerundive with **ad**: as,

homines misit ad agrum arandum.

4. By the Gerundive with **causā** or **gratiā**: as,

homines misit agri arandi causā.

5. By the Future Participle: as,

homines misit agrum aratūros.

Purpose is also expressed by the Former Supine in many verbs: as, **spectātum lūdos ivit,** *he went to see the games.* (§ **74.**)

65. Consequence or Result.

I. Clauses denoting a Result take the subjunctive after relatives and the conjunction **ut** (negative, **ut non**): as,

Augusto prompta ac prōfluens quaeque dĕcēret princĭpem ēlŏquentia fuit, *Augustus possessed a ready and fluent power of speaking, such as became a prince.* — Tac. Ann. XIII. 3.

Quae fuit eōrum tanta ĭnīquĭtas ut plācāri pŏpŭlo Rōmāno non possent nĭsĭ vĭri tāles occīdissent? *How great was their injustice* [that of the gods] *that they could not be reconciled to the Roman people unless men of such eminence should fall?* — Cic. N.D. III. 6.

II. **Quin,** *that not,* is used after negative expressions, denoting hinderance, resistance, doubt, and suspension of effort: as,

est dēterrĭta numquam quin flēret, *she was never prevented from weeping.* — Tib. I. 3, 13.

non dŭbĭto quin hanc sălūtem antĕpōnas illi victōriae, *I do not doubt that you value this security more highly than that victory.* — Cic. Lig. 10.

Many of these expressions may also be followed by the infinitive, or by **ne** with the subjunctive: as,

prōhĭbentur ădīre ad fĭlios [also **ne adeant**], *they are forbidden to visit their own sons.* — Cic. Verr. V. 45.

III. **Quōmĭnus**, *that not*, may be used after verbs of hindering: as,

nec aetas impĕdit, quōmĭnus agri cŏlendi stŭdia tĕneāmus, *nor does the time of life prevent us from retaining the taste for tilling the ground.* — Cic. de Senect. 17.

IV. The subjunctive stands in relative clauses —

1. After **dignus**, *worthy;* **indignus**, *unworthy;* **aptus**, **ĭdōneus**, *fit;* **ūnus** and **sōlus**, *only:* as,

idonea mihi Laelī persōna vīsa est, quae dē ămīcĭtia dissĕrĕret, *the person of Laelius seemed to me a suitable one to discourse of friendship.* — Cic. de Amic. I.

nil admīrāri prŏpe rēs est ūnă sōlăque, quae possit făcĕre et servāre beātum, *to be surprised at nothing is almost the sole and only thing which can make and keep one happy.* — Hor. Ep. I. 6, 1.

2. After general expressions denoting existence and non-existence: as,

ĕrant qui Helvidium mĭsĕrārentur, *there were some who pitied Helvidius.* — Tac. Ann. XVI. 29.

nihil est illōrum, quin [= quod non] ĕgo illi dixĕrim, *there is none of these things which I have not said to him.* — Plaut. Bacc. III. 9, 89.

undĕ agger comportāri posset, nihil ĕrat rĕlĭquum, *there were no materials left from which a mound could be got together.* — Cæs. B.C. II. 15.

3. After **quam**, *than:* as,

majōres arbŏres caedēbant, quam quas ferre mīles posset, *they cut larger trees than a soldier could carry.* — Liv. XXXIII. 5.

66. Intermediate Clauses.

I. A Relative, or other subordinate clause, takes the Subjunctive, when it is regarded as an integral part of the thought or expression of some other person than the speaker or writer.

Many such clauses may be so regarded or not, as the writer chooses: as,

prīmam pŏsuit eam de qua mŏdo dixi, quae orta esset ex praesensione rerum fŭturarum, *he first mentioned that of which I have just spoken* [direct statement] *which* (according to him) *had its origin in the fore-feeling of the Future.* — Cic. N.D. II. 5. (See § **63**, I.)

II. A clause depending on a verb in the subjunctive will also be in the subjunctive, if regarded as an integral part of the sentence on which it depends: as,

qui a scrībendi consuētūdĭne ad dīcendum vĕnit, hanc adfert făcultatem, ut etĭam sŭbĭto si dīcat, tămen illa quae dicantur sĭmĭlia scriptorum esse vĭdeantur, *he who passes from the practice of writing to speaking, brings with him this power, that even if he speak without preparation, yet what he says seems like written words.* — Cic. de Orat. I. 33. [**etiam subito si dicit, tamen illa quae dicuntur similia scriptorum esse videntur.**]

III. Intermediate Clauses in the **oratio oblīqua** take the Subjunctive. (See the following section.)

67. Oratio Obliqua.

If a quotation is made in the words of the original speaker, it is called Oratio Recta (*direct discourse*). But if it is made to depend on some verb of speaking or thinking, varying the form of the words from that originally used, it is called Oratio Obliqua (*indirect discourse*).

In English, an indirect quotation is introduced by the conjunction *that*.

I. The Latin form for quotations is as follows: —

1. In Indirect Questions the subjunctive is used: as,

quid sit fŭturum cras fŭge quaerĕre, *avoid inquiring what will be to-morrow.* [direct question, **quid est futurum cras?**] Hor. Carm. I. 9, 13.

nec quĭbus rătionibus sŭpĕrare possent, sed quemadmŏdum ūti victoriā debērent cogĭtabant, *nor did they* (the army of Pompey) *reflect by what means they could win the victory, but in what manner they should use it.* — Cæs. B.C. III. 83.

Thus **quid quaeris ?** (direct question) means, *what do you ask?* **scio quid quaeras** (indirect question) means, *I know what you ask;* **scio quod quaeris** (direct assertion) means, *I know the thing you ask.*

Note. — **Nescio quis,** *I know not who,* is sometimes used (generally in the way of disparagement), to introduce a direct assertion; being nearly equivalent to **aliquis** or **quidam,** *some one:* as,

quin ĕtiam fuit audiendus Licinius nescio qui, *then too you had to listen to one Licinius.* — Cic. Mil. 24.

Nescio an, *I know not whether,* is often used as equivalent to *perhaps,* and regularly takes the subjunctive.

2. A Declarative sentence, when quoted, takes the construction of the accusative with the infinitive, the subject being put in the accusative, and the verb in the appropriate tense of the infinitive: as,

Crassus vălet, *Crassus is well;* **dīcit Crassum vălēre,** *he says that Crassus is well.*

scripsit epistŏlam, *he has written a letter;* **dīcit se scripsisse ĕpistŏlam,** *he says he has written a letter.*

non laetor, *I am not glad;* **nĕgo me laetāri,** *I say I am not glad.*

mihi vĭdeor sătis et esse deos et quāles essent ostendisse, *I think I have shown clearly enough, both that there are gods, and of what nature they are.* — Cic. N.D. II. 28.

Esse here expresses an indirect statement; **essent,** an indirect question.

The principal clause of a Conditional Sentence (apodosis) when indicative in the Oratio Recta, follows in the Oratio Obliqua the general rule for Declarative sentences; but when subjunctive, it is represented by the future participle with **esse** if present or imperfect, or **fuisse** if pluperfect: as,

nĭsĭ jūrasset scĕlus se facturum arbitrābatur [scelus faceret], *he thought he would incur guilt unless he should take the oath.* — Cic. Verr. I. 47.

jūrant ītă Cĭcĕrōnem lŏcūtūrum fuisse [lŏcūtus esset], *they swear that Cicero would have spoken so.* — Quint. X. 2, 17.

NOTE. — The subjunctive is not used as a principal verb, except in the apodosis of a conditional sentence.

The subject of the Infinitive is sometimes omitted, when it would be easily understood: as,

rŏgāvi pervēnissentne Agrĭgentum; dixit pervēnisse [sc. **ea**], *I asked whether they* (the curtains) *had reached Agrigentum; he answered that they had.* — Cic. Verr. IV. 12.

II. Subordinate clauses in the **oratio oblīqua** take the subjunctive, the tense being determined by that of the principal verb (see § **57**): as,

L. Lentŭlus consul sĕnātui reiquĕ publĭcae se non dēfŭturum pollĭcētur, si audacter ac fortĭter sententĭas dīcere vēlint, *Lucius Lentulus the consul promises not to desert the Senate and the republic, if they are willing to speak their minds boldly and bravely* (**non deĕro . . . si vŏlētis**). — Cæs. B.C. I. 1.

adlātum ĕrat, cum in Aetŏliam vēnisset Antiŏchus, extemplo classem eum in Sĭcĭliam missūrum, *word had been brought, that when Antiochus should reach Ætolia, he would at once send his fleet to Sicily* [**cum vēnĕrit** (fut. perf. indic.) **mittet**]. — Liv. XXXV. 23.

Ariovistus respondit: si quid ipsi a Caesăre ŏpus esset, sese ad eum venturum fuisse; . . . sĭbi autem mīrum vĭdēri, quid in suā Galliā, quam bello vīcisset, aut Caesări aut omnīno pŏpŭlo Rōmāno nĕgōtii esset, *Ariovistus answered, that, if he wanted any thing of Cæsar, he would have come to him; . . . but that he wondered what concern either Cæsar or the Roman people at all had with his Gaul, which he had conquered in war* [**si quid ŏpus esset . . . vēnissem; . . . mīrum vĭdētur, quid in mea Gallia, quam bello vīci, . . . Caesări . . . nĕgōtii sit**]. — Cæs. B.G. I. 34.

1. An Imperative in the Oratio Recta becomes a subjunctive in the Oratio Obliqua: as,

nē committĕret, *let him not bring it about* [**ne commīsĕris**]. — Cæs. B.G. I. 13.

2. A Question is put in the infinitive, unless in the second person, in which case it becomes subjunctive: as,

si vĕtĕris contŭmēliae oblīvisci vellet, num ĕtiam rĕcentium injūriarum mĕmŏriam [se] depōnĕre posse? *if he were willing to forget the ancient disgrace, could he also lay aside the memory of recent outrages?* [**num possim?**] — Cæs. B.G. I. 14.

quid sībi vellent? *what did they wish?* [**quid vultis?**] — Id. 44.

III. 1. A future infinitive is often expressed by **fŏrĕ (fŭtūrum esse) ut** with the subjunctive; regularly so in passive or deponent verbs: as,

rēbantur ĕnim fŏre ut exercĭtus impĕrātōrem persĕquĕrētur, *for they thought that the army would follow the command.* — Cic. N.D. III. 6.

nĭsi nuntii de Caesăris victoriā essent adlati, existĭmabant plerīque futurum fuisse uti amittĕretur, *unless news of Cæsar's victory had been brought, many thought he would have been lost.* — Cæs. B.C. III. 101.

2. After verbs signifying *hope*, *promise*, and the like, the subject of the infinitive, whether a noun or a personal or reflective pronoun, must always be expressed: as,

promīsit se venturum, *he promised to come.*

spērat se nĕgōtium confecturum, *he hopes to finish the business.*

But where there is no future participle, **fŏre ut** with the subjunctive must be used: as,

sperat fore ut possit, *he hopes to be able.*

pollĭcētur fore ut frumentum adfĕratur, *he promises that corn shall be brought* (more rarely, **adlatum iri** or **fore**).

IV. 1. The passive of verbs of saying, &c., may either be used impersonally, followed by the accusative with the infinitive; or personally, followed by the infinitive alone: as,

prīmi trāduntur arte quādam verba vinxisse, *they are related to have been the first to combine words by a certain art* [also, **tradĭtur eos primos,** etc.] — Cic. Orat. 13.

2. The infinitive passive may be used impersonally after these verbs: as,

in eo ipso in quō praedĭcātiōnem nōbĭlĭtātemque despĭciunt, praedĭcāri de se ac nōmĭnāri vŏlunt, *in that very work, in which they disparage renown and celebrity, they desire that they may be renowned and named.* — Cic. Arch. 10.

V. After a comparison, in the Oratio Obliqua, the construction of the accusative with the infinitive is usually continued: as,

nullam căpĭtāliōrem pestem quam vŏluptātem corpŏris hŏmĭnĭbus dīcēbat ā nātūrā dătam [for **quam vŏluptas**], *he said that no more deadly evil had been given to men by nature than bodily pleasure.* — Cic. de Senect. 12.

68. Wishes and Commands.

I. The subjunctive is used in wishes; — the primary tenses in reference to future time, implying that the thing desired is at least possible; the secondary to express a hopeless wish, — the imperfect in present time, the pluperfect in past: as,

sērus in caelum rĕdeas, *mayst thou return late to the skies.* — Hor. Carm. I. 2, 45.

ŭtĭnam me mortuum vidisses, *would that you had seen me dead.* — Cic. ad Q. Fr. I. 3, 1.

The primary tenses of the subjunctive so used are often equivalent to an imperative (see § **58**, III.): as,

ne semper ūdum Tībur et Aesŭlae dēclīve contemplēris arvum, *do not for ever gaze at watery Tibur and the sloping fields of Aesula.* — Hor. Carm. III. 29, 6. (See § **58**, III.)

II. With verbs of wishing and permitting the infinitive is generally used: as,

te tuā frui virtūte cŭpĭmus, *we wish you to reap the benefit of your virtue.* — Cic. Brut. 97.

neu sĭnas Mēdos ĕquĭtāre ĭnultos, *nor permit the Medes to make incursions with impunity.* — Hor. Carm. I. 2, 51.

But the subjunctive may be used without **ut**: as,

vellem mos esset, *I wish it were the custom.* — Ter. Ad. IV. 1, 16. (§ **64**, IV.)

III. **Jŭbeo**, *command*, takes the accusative with the infinitive; other verbs of commanding, the dative with **ut** and the subjunctive: as,

omnem sĕnātum ad se convĕnīre jussit, *he commanded the entire senate to come to him.* — Cæs. B.G. II. 5.

suis impĕrāvit ne quod omnīno tēlum in hostes rĕjĭcĕrent, *he ordered his soldiers to cast no weapon at all against the enemy.* — Id. I. 46.

69. Subjunctive in Relative Clauses.

The various relative clauses have been already treated of, under the special heads to which they belong. They may be classed under the following titles: —

1. General relatives in **protasis**, §§ **59**, **60**.
2. Temporal clauses (relative adverbs of time), § **62**, IV.
3. Relative implying a Cause, § **63**, II.
4. Relative of Purpose, § **64**, I.
5. Relative of Consequence or Result, § **65**, I. & IV.
6. Relative in Intermediate Clauses, § **66**.
7. Relative clauses in **oratio oblīqua**, § **67**.

Note. — In general, the relative with a definite antecedent takes the indicative in direct construction; with an indefinite antecedent, the subjunctive: as,

hi sunt qui ĭtă pŭtant, *these are they that think so.*
sunt qui ita putent, *there are some who think so.* (§ **65**, IV. 2.)

70. Substantive Clauses.

A Substantive Clause is a clause or phrase — usually the indicative with **quod**, the subjunctive with **ut**, or the accusative with the infinitive — which is construed like a noun, as the subject or object of a leading verb.

Under this head are included the accusative and infinitive in Oratio Obliqua (§ **67**, I. 2); also clauses following verbs of wishing and command (§ **68**).

I. Verbs implying motive or desire generally take **ut (nē)** with the subjunctive (see §§ **64, 65, 68**) : as,

concēdo tĭbi ut ea praetĕreas, *I allow you to pass over these points.* — Cic. Rosc. Am. 19.

When verbs of this class are used for a mere expression of opinion, they take the accusative with the infinitive: as,

concēdo non esse miserŏs qui mortui sint, *I grant that those who are dead are not miserable.* — Cic. Tusc. I. 7.

II. Impersonal verbs, and other expressions denoting happening and existence, take a subjunctive introduced by **ut (ut non)**, as subject (see § **65**) : as,

sĕquĭtur ut cujusquĕ gĕnĕris nōtă quaerātur, *it follows that the mark of each class should be sought.* — Cic. Orat. 23.

accĭdit ut esset plēna lūna, *it chanced to be full moon.* — Cæs. B.G. IV. 29.

accēdit ut conturber, *another point is that I am disturbed.* — Cic. Deiot. 1.

mos est hŏmĭnum ut nōlint eundem plūrĭbus rēbus excellĕre, *it is the custom of men to be unwilling to admit that the same person excels in several respects.* — Id. Brut. 21.

III. Verbs of satisfaction and wonder, and impersonal expressions denoting fitness, take the accusative with the infinitive: as,

quae perfecta esse gaudeo, vehementerque laetor, *I rejoice and greatly exult that these things have been accomplished.* — Cic. Rosc. Am. 47.

accūsātores multos essĕ in cĭvĭtate ūtĭle est, *it is advantageous that there be many accusers in a state.* — Id. 20.

IV. **Quod** with the indicative is used to indicate the existence of a state of things, and at the same time express a judgment (compare § **63,** I.) : as,

gaudeo quod te interpellāvi, *I rejoice that I interrupted you.* — Cic. Legg. III. 1.

nōli pŭtāre pĭgrĭtiā mē făcĕre, quod non meā mănū scrĭbo, *do not think that it is through indolence that I do not write with my own hand.* — Id. Att. XVI. 15.

71. Questions.

Questions are introduced by interrogative Pronouns or Adverbs, or by the interrogative Particles **num, utrum, an,** and the Enclitic **-ne.**

An Enclitic is a particle joined in spelling to the preceding word, but retaining its independent meaning.

I. The enclitic **-ne** is used in questions asked for information merely; **nonne** when the answer *yes*, and **num** when the answer *no*, is expected: as,

quī sunt hi? *who are they?* — Cic. Rosc. 27.

mĕmĭnistisne? *do you remember?* — Id. 28.

nonne his vestīgiis ad căput mălĕfĭcii pervĕnīri sŏlet? *is it not customary to come by these traces to the source of a crime?* — Id. 27.

num dŭbium est? *is there any doubt?* — Id. 37.

The interrogative particle is often omitted: as,

pătēre tua consĭlia non sentis? *do you not perceive that your plans lie open.* — Cic. Cat. I. 1.

II. In double questions, **utrum** or **-ne** stands in the first member, **an (annon, necne)**, in the second: as,

utrum has corpŏris an Pythăgŏrae tĭbi mālis vīres ingĕnii dări? *would you rather this strength of body should be given you, or the strength of intellect of Pythagoras?* — Cic. de Senect. 10.

quaero servosne an lībĕros, *I ask whether slaves or free.* — Id. Rosc. Am. 27.

The interrogative particle is often omitted in the first member: as,

sunt haec tua verba necne? *are these your words or not?* — Cic. Tusc. III. 18.

Sometimes the first member is omitted, and **an** alone asks a question with indignation or surprise: as,

an tu mĭsĕros pŭtas illos? *do you think that those men are miserable?* — Cic. Tusc. I. 7.

72. Participles.

The time of participles, like that of infinitives, is relative to that of the verbs upon which they depend.

1. Participles are often used where the English idiom would require a subordinate clause: as,

vĕnienti in Lĭgŭres Hannĭbăli duo quaestōres Romāni trāduntur, *as Hannibal is entering among the Ligurians, two Roman quæstors are given into his hands.* — Liv. XXI. 59.

instructos ordĭnes in lŏcum aequum dēdūcit, *he draws up the lines, and leads them into a favorable place.* — Sall. Cat. 59.

See examples in § **25**, page 27.

2. Sometimes a perfect participle agreeing with a noun is used when the action rather than the thing is to be made prominent: as,

ab urbe condĭtā, *from the founding of the city.* — Liv. (title).

3. As there is no perfect active participle in Latin, the perfect passive, used absolutely with the noun which would have been the object, is used to express active relations: as,

his ĭnĭtis consĭliis oppĭda mūniunt, *having formed these plans, they fortify their towns.* — Cæs. B.G. III. 9.

See, respecting the Ablative Absolute, § **54**, VIII.

73. Gerund and Gerundive.

The Gerund governs the same case as the verb; in grammatical construction it follows the same rules with nouns. But where the gerund would have an object in the accusative, the gerundive is regularly used instead, agreeing with the noun, and in the case which the gerund would have had: as,

părātiōres ad omnia pĕrīcŭla sŭbeunda, *better prepared to meet all dangers.* — Cæs. B.G. I. 5.

Subeunda agrees with **pericula**, which is governed by **ad**; the construction with the gerund would be **ad subeundum omnia pericula**, **ad** governing the gerund, and the gerund governing the accusative **pericula**.

I. The nominative of the gerund or gerundive is construed with the dative of persons, implying obligation or duty: as,

pugnandum est nobis, *we must fight*, — i.e. *fighting is our business*, or *it belongs to us to fight* (compare § **51**, VI., VIII.).

Caesări omnia ūno tempŏre ĕrant ăgenda, *Cæsar had everything to do at once.* — Cæs. B.G. II. 20.

jŭvĕni părandum sĕni ūtendum est, *it is for the young to get, for the old to enjoy.* — Sen. Ep. 36.

The Infinitive is also used as a verbal noun, like the Gerund, taking the Genitive, or the neuter of the Possessive, to express possession or duty (§ **50**, I. 1.), while the Gerund takes the Dative: as,

săpientis est parcius bĭbĕre; or, **săpienti est parcius bĭbendum**, *it is for a wise man to drink rather sparingly.*

Where the use of the dative as agent would be ambiguous — as in verbs governing the dative — a different construction must be used: thus,

ei parcendum est means either *he must spare* or *he must be spared;* but **ei parcendum est a nobis**, *he must be spared by us.*

II. The genitive is construed as an objective genitive (§ **50**, III.), following nouns and adjectives: as,

nĕque consĭlii hăbendi nĕque arma căpiendi spătio dăto, *time being given neither for forming plans nor for taking arms.* — Cæs. B.G. IV. 14.

It is used especially with **causā** or **gratiā** to express the purpose of an action: as,

dissimulandi causā aut sui expurgandi, *for the sake of dissembling or of excusing himself.* — Sall. Cat. 31.

Or even alone, the word **causā** being understood: as,

impediendae rei, *in order to give check.* — Cæs. B.C. I. 82.

The gerund is sometimes used with the genitive of an object not agreeing with it in gender or number: as,

sui liberandi facultas, *the opportunity of getting themselves clear.* — Cæs. B.G. IV. 34.

ego ejus videndi cupĭdus, rectā consĕquor, *eager to see her, I follow straight.* — Ter. Hec. III. 3, 12.

III. The dative follows words expressing purpose or fitness: as,

cŏmĭtia consŭlibus creandis, *comitia for appointing consuls.* — Liv. XXXV. 24. (Gerund, **consŭles creando.**)

te sŏciam stŭdeo scribendis versĭbus esse, *I desire that thou* [Venus] *be my partner in writing verses.* — Lucr. I. 25.

It is used especially to designate the functions of magistrates: as,

decemvĭri stlĭtibus [lĭtibus] jūdĭcandis, *the Board of ten for determining lawsuits.*

IV. The accusative follows the prepositions **ad, inter,** and **ob** (occasionally **antĕ, circā, in**): as,

me vŏcas ad scrībendum, *you invite me to write.*—Cic. Orat. 10.

nactus adĭtus ad ea cŏnanda, *having found means to undertake these things.* — Cæs. B.C. I. 31.

V. The ablative is used after the prepositions **ab, de, ex,** and **in**; or to express manner or means: as,

in quaerendis suis, *in seeking his own comrades.* — Cæs. B.G. II. 21 (Gerund, **in quaerendo suos**).

multa pollĭcendo persuādet, *he persuades by large promises.* — Sall. Jug. 46.

74. Supine.

I. The Former Supine (in **um**) follows verbs of motion to express the purpose of the motion (compare § **55**, III. 2): as,

quid est, Crassĕ, inquit Jūlius, īmusne sessum? etsi admŏnĭtum vēnĭmus te non flāgĭtātum, *what now, Crassus, said Julius, shall we take our seats? although we have come to remind, not to entreat you.* — Cic. de Orat. III. 5.

II. The Latter Supine (in **u**) is found only in a few verbs, especially those which express telling, hearing, and the like. It has a passive sense, and follows certain adjectives which describe the character of the action: as,

diffĭcĭle est dictu, *it is hard to say* [in the telling]. — Cic. de Lege Manil. 22.

75. General Rules of Syntax.

I. A Noun used to describe another agrees with it in Case (Apposition). — § **46**.

II. Adjectives agree with Nouns in Gender, Number, and Case. — § **47**.

III. Relatives agree with their Antecedents in Gender, Number, and Person. — § **48**.

IV. A Verb agrees with its Subject Nominative in Number and Person. — § **49**.

V. The Genitive is used —

1. (Subjective) to define or limit the meaning of a Noun. — § **50**. I.
2. (Partitive) to denote the Whole after words signifying a Part. — Id. II.
3. (Objective) after Nouns, Adjectives, and Verbs, especially those implying mental action or emotion. — Id. III., IV.

VI. The Dative is used —

1. After words implying Advantage or Disadvantage. — § **51**, I.
2. As the case of the Indirect Object. — Id. II.
3. After many compounds of Prepositions. — Id. V.
4. With **esse**, to denote Possession or Purpose. — Id. VI. VIII.

VII. The Accusative is the case —

1. Of the Direct Object. — § **52**, I.
2. Of the Secondary Object after many verbs. — Id. III.
3. As the subject of the Infinitive. — Id. VI.

VIII. The Ablative is used —

1. To express Cause, Means, and Specification. — § **54**, I.
2. With an Adjective, to express Manner or Quality. — Id. II.
3. As the Object after certain Verbs and Adjectives, — Id. III.
4. After Comparatives. — Id. V.
5. After words of Separation, Plenty, and Want. — Id. VI.
6. Of Subject and Predicate, in Apposition (Ablative Absolute). — Id. X.

IX. Time *when* takes the ablative; time *how long* and distance *how far* the accusative. — § 55, I., II.

X. Relations of Place are expressed without prepositions, in the names of Towns and small Islands. — Id. III.

XI. Twenty-six Prepositions govern the accusative; eleven the ablative. — § 56, I.

XII. The Agent, after the passive voice, is expressed by the ablative with **ab**. — Id. IV.

XIII. In Compound Sentences, a primary tense is followed by a primary, and a secondary tense by a secondary.—§ 57.

XIV. The Indicative Mood is regularly employed for the leading verb, and the Subjunctive in dependent clauses. — § 58, I. II.

XV. The Infinitive may be used as the Subject or as the Object of the leading verb. — Id. IV.

XVI. The subject of the Infinitive is put in the Accusative. — § 52, VI.; § 67, I. 2.

XVII. Participles, Gerunds, and Supines govern the case of their own verbs; but in grammatical construction they follow the rules of nouns and adjectives. — §§ 72, 73, 74.

For a summary of the uses of the Subjunctive, see § 58, II.

76. Arrangement.

The Arrangement of words in a Latin sentence is not arbitrary, but depends greatly on the skill of the writer to give emphasis, harmony, and clearness.

In general, the Subject stands first, and the Verb last, in the sentence or clause to which they belong. The Object commonly precedes pretty closely the verb which governs it. A relative clause often goes before that containing the antecedent, especially when any stress is laid upon it. "In all ordinary cases, the adjective follows the noun, the genitive its governing substantive, and the apposition the word which it qualifies."

The most emphatic words in a sentence are the first and the last; but emphasis is given by any unusual arrangement of the words.

Thus the usual order of words to express the phrase, *the workmăn built me a house*, would be: **artĭfex mĭhi dŏmum aedifĭcāvĭt.** But either **domum, aedificavit,** or **mihi** may be emphasized by being put first; and **artifex,** by being put last.

If care is taken, in reading Latin aloud, — observing both emphasis and quantity as well as accent, — to bring out the sense and balance of the parts, it will be seen that great skill has been exercised in this particular by the classical writers.

Latin expresses the relation of words to each other by *inflection*, rather than by *position*, like modern languages. Hence its structure not only admits of great variety in the arrangement of words, but is especially favorable to that form of sentence which is called a Period. In a period, the sense is expressed by the sentence *as a whole*, and is held in suspense till the delivery of the last word, which usually expresses the main action or motive. A careful attention to examples quoted in the Syntax will show the flexibility and force that can be given to the language in this way.

An English sentence does not often admit this form of structure. It was imitated, sometimes with great skill and beauty, by many of the early writers of English prose; but its effect is better seen in poetry, in such a passage as the following: —

> "High on a throne of royal state, which far
> Outshone the wealth of Ormus and of Ind,
> Or where the gorgeous East with richest hand
> Showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold,
> Satan exalted sat."
>
> *Paradise Lost*, Book II. 1–5.

PART THIRD.

RULES OF VERSE. (PROSODY.)

77. Rhythm.

The poetry of the ancients was not governed, like modern poetry, by accent and rhyme; but was measured, like music, by the length of the syllables, or vowel sounds. The measured flow of verse is called Rhythm.

Each syllable is considered as either long or short, — in quantity or length, not in quality or sound; a long syllable being reckoned in length equal to two short ones.

The quantity of radical or stem-syllables, as of short **a** in **păter** or of long **a** in **māter**, can be learned only by observation or practice, unless determined by the general rules of quantity.

A radical vowel, when not made short or long under the general rules of quantity, is said to be determined by the Authority of the poets.

78. Rules of Quantity.

Note. — The Rules of Quantity do not in all cases apply to numerous Greek words, especially proper names, which have been introduced by the Latin poets.

I. General Rules. (See § 3, p. 3.)

1. A vowel before another vowel is short.

Examples. **vĭa**, *way*; **trăho**, *draw*.

Exceptions. In the genitive form **ius, i** is common, but has the accent: as in **nulli'us, ipsi'us**; but it is long in **alīus**.

In **fio i** is long, except when followed by **er**: as, **fīam, fĭĕrem.**

In the fifth declension, **ē** is long between two vowels: as in **diēi**; but after a consonant, as in **fidĕi**, it is short.

In many Greek proper names the vowel in Latin represents a long vowel or diphthong, and is consequently long: as in **Thalīa.**

2. A diphthong is long: as in **foedus, cūi, deīnde.**

Exc. The preposition **prae** in composition before a vowel is generally short: as in **praeustis.** — Æn. VII. 524.

3. A vowel formed by contraction is long: as **i** in **nīl** for **nĭhĭl.**

4. A vowel before two consonants or a double consonant, also before the letter **j**, is long: as, **māgnus,** *great;* **rēx,** *king;* **pējor,** *worse;* **ēt ventis ocior,** *and swifter than winds.*

But a short vowel before a mute followed by **l** or **r** is common, — that is, it may be long in verse: as in **vŏlucris,** *bird.*

A short vowel, made long under this rule, is said to be long by Position; as **e** in **dŏcētne.** In **dŏcēsne,** the same vowel is long by the special rule (II. 3).

Note. — The above rules of Position do not apply to final vowels.

II. Final Syllables.

1. Words of one syllable ending in a vowel are long: as, **mē, tū, hī, nē.**

The attached particles **-nĕ, -quĕ, -vĕ, -cĕ, -ptĕ,** and **rĕ-** (**rĕd-**), are short; **sē-** is long: as, **sēcēdit exercĭtumquĕ rĕdūcit,** *he withdraws, and leads back the army.*

2. Nouns of one syllable are long: as, **sōl,** *sun;* **ōs,** *mouth;* **bōs,** *ox;* **vīs,** *force.*

Exc. **mĕl,** *honey;* **ŏs,** *bone;* **vĭr,** *man;* **cŏr,** *heart;* **fĕl,** *gall.*

3. Final **as, es, os,** are long: final **is, us, ys,** are short: as, **nĕfās,** *wrong;* **rupēs,** *rock;* **hostĭs,** *enemy.*

Exc. **as** is short in some Greek terminations: as, **lampădās**, *torches*.

es is short in nouns of the third declension whose stem ends in **d** or **t**: as, **hospĕs**, *guest* (exc. **ăbiēs, ăriēs, păriēs, pēs**); in the present of **esse**, and in the preposition **pĕnĕs**.

os is short in **compŏs, impŏs**, and some Greek endings.

is in plural cases is long: as in **bŏnīs**; also, as the characteristic ending of the fourth conjugation: as **audīs**; and in **sīs, vīs, vĕlīs, mālīs, nōlīs; grātis, fŏrīs**; and sometimes in **-ĕris**.

us is long in the gen. sing. and in the plural of the fourth declension: as **ăcūs**, *needles*; also in nouns of the third declension which increase long: as **virtūs**.

4. Most final syllables ending in a consonant except **c** are short: as, **ăd, āc, ăt, ămăt, ămātŭr**.

Exc. **donĕc, fāc, nĕc; nōn, quīn, sīn; crās, plūs, cūr, pār**.

5. Final **a** in words declined is short, except in the abl. sing. feminine: as, **eă stellă**, *that star*; **cum eā stellā**, *with that star*.

In all other words it is long: as, **frustrā**, *in vain*; **vŏcā**, *call*.

Exc. **ĭtă**, *so*; **quiă**, *because*; **pută**, *suppose*; and, in late use, **trīgintă**, *thirty*, etc.

6. Final **e** is short, except in nouns of the fifth declension; in adverbs formed from adjectives of the first form; and in verbs of the second conjugation: as, **nāvē, dūcĭtĕ, vērē, mănē, fĭdē, quārē (quā rē), hōdiē (hōc diē)**.

Exc. **fămē; bĕnĕ, mălĕ; ferē, fermē**; also (rarely), **cavĕ, hăbĕ, tăcĕ, vălĕ, vĭdĕ; infernĕ, superně**.

7. Final **i** is long: as, **nāvī, fīlī, audī**. But it is common in **mĭhi, tĭbi, sĭbi, ĭbi, ŭbi**; and short in **nĭsĭ, quăsĭ, cŭĭ**.

8. Final **o** is common; but long in datives and ablatives; also, usually, in verbs.

Exc. **cĭtŏ, illĭcŏ, prŏfectŏ, dummŏdŏ, īmŏ, ĕgŏ, duŏ, octŏ**.

9. Final **u** is long; final **y** is short.

III. Penultimate Syllables.

Definition. — A Noun is said to Increase, when in any case it has more syllables than in the nominative singular, which is called the Theme.

Thus **stella** is said to increase *long* in the gen. pl., **stellārum**; and **corpus**, to increase *short* in the gen. sing., **corpŏris.**

A Verb is said to increase, when in any part it adds more than one syllable to the root or stem.

Thus **vŏco** is said to increase *long* in the second person plural, **vŏcātis**; and **rĕgo** to increase *short* in the second person plural, **rĕgĭtis.**

The final syllable, added to the root or stem, is called the Termination: as in **stell-a, nāv-is, vŏc-at, rĕg-is.**

The syllable added before the termination is called the Increment: as, **ā** in **stellārum, ŏ** in **corpŏris.**

In **itĭnĕrĭbus, amāvĕrĭtis,** the syllables marked are called the first, second, and third Increments of the noun or verb.

In a few words, the root consists only of a consonant, or combination of consonants, from which the radical vowel has been dropped: as, **sc ĭmus, s ŭmus (ĕs).**

1. In the Increment of Nouns and Adjectives, **a** and **o** are generally long; **e, i, u, y,** are generally short: as,

aetātĭs, servōrum, hŏnōris, ŏpĕris, carmĭnis, murmŭris, pecŭdis, chlamўdis.

Exc. **ă** in **baccar (-ăris), hēpar (-ătis), jūbar, lār, mās (măris), nectăr, păr, săl, vās (vădis), daps (dăpis).**

ŏ in neuters of third declension; also in **arbor (-ŏris), inops (-ŏpis), scrobs (scrŏbis).**

ē in the fifth declension; also in **haeres (-ēdis), lex (lēgis), lŏcuples (-ētis), mercēs (-ēdis), plebs (plēbis), quiēs (-ētis), rex (rēgis), vēr (vēris).**

ī in most nouns and adjectives in **ix**: as, **rādīcis, fēlīcis** (exc. **filix, nix, strix**); also **dis (dītis), glis (glīris), lis (lītis), vis (vīres), Quĭrītes, Samnītes.**

ū in **lux (lūcis), frux (frūgis)**; also in forms from nom. in **ūs**: as, **palūdis, tellūris.**

2. In the Increment of Verbs (see Tables of Inflection, pp. 34–37), the characteristic vowels are as follows: —

Of the first conjugation **ā**: as, **vŏcāre, vŏcātur.**

Of the second conjugation **ē**: as, **mŏnēre, monētur.**

Of the third conjugation **ĕ, ĭ**: as, **rĕgĕre, regĭtur.**

Of the fourth conjugation **ī**: as, **audīre, audītur.**

Exc. **do** and its compounds have **ă**: as, **dăre, circumdăbat.**

In other increments —

ā is always long: as, **moneāris, rĕgāmus.**

ē is long in tense-endings: as, **regēbam, audiēbar.**

But it is short before **ram, rim, ro**; and in the personal endings **-bĕris, -bĕre**: as,

rexĕrat, rexĕrit, ămābĕris, mŏnēbĕre.

ī is long in forms after the analogy of the fourth conjugation: as, **pĕtīvi, lăcessītum.**

Also in **sīmus, sītis, vēlīmus**, and rarely in the terminations **-rimus** and **-ritis**; but short in the future of the first and second conjugations: as, **vŏcābĭtis.**

ō is found only in imperatives, and is always long: as, **mŏnĭtōte.**

ū is found only in the supine stem and its derivatives, and is always long: as in **sōlūtūrus**; except in **sŭmus, fŭtūrus, vŏlŭmus, nōlŭmus, mālŭmus.**

3. Perfects and Supines of two syllables have the stem-syllable long: as, **fūgi, vīdi, vīsum**, from **fŭgio, vĭdeo.**

Exc. **bĭb- dĕd- (do), fĭd- (findo), scĭd- (scindo), stĕt- (sto), stĭt- (sisto), tŭl- (fĕro)**; **cĭt- (cieo), dăt- (do), ĭt- (eo), lĭt- (lĭno), quĭt- (queo), răt- (reor), rŭt- (ruo), săt- (sĕro), sĭt- (sĭno), stăt- (sisto)**; but **stāt-** from **sto.**

4. The root or stem-syllable generally retains its quantity through all the forms derived from it; but when doubled by reduplication (see pp. 33, 39), the first syllable is short: as, **tŭlit, attŭlerat; vīdi, vīdĕrit; cădo, cĕcĭdit; caedo, cĕcīdit.**

Exc. **dīco (dĭc-), dūco (dŭc-), fīdes (fĭd-)**; and some increments of nouns: as, **lēgis (lĕg-), vōcis (vŏc-).**

5. The following terminations are preceded by a long vowel: —

I. **-al, -ar**: as, **vectīgal, pulvīnar.**

Exc. **ănĭmal, căpĭtal, jŭbar.**

II. **-brum, -crum, -trum**: as, **lăvācrum, dēlūbrum, vērātrum.**

III. **-do, -ga, -go**: as, **formīdo, aurīga, ĭmāgo.**

Exc. **cădo, divĭdo, ĕdo, mŏdo, sŏlĭdo, spădo, trĕpĭdo; calĭga, fŭga, tŏga, plăga; ăgo, ĕgo.**

IV. **-le, -les, -lis**: as, **ancīle, mīles, crūdēlis, hostīlis.**

Exc. **măle; indŏles, sŏbŏles; grăcĭlis, hŭmĭlis, sĭmĭlis stĕrĭlis**; and verbal adjectives in **ĭlis**: as, **ămābĭlis, dŏcĭlis făcĭlis.**

V. **-ma, -men, -mentum**: as, **poēma, flūmen, jūmentum.**

Exc. **ănĭma, lacrĭma, victĭma; tămen, colŭmen**; with **rĕgĭmen** and the like from verb-stems.

VI. **-mus, -nus, -rus, -sus, -tus**: as, **extrēmus, sŭpīnus, octōni, sĕvērus, fūmōsus, pĕrītus.**

Exc. (*a*.) **ĭ** before **-mus**: as, **fīnĭtĭmus, mărĭtĭmus** (except **bīmus, trīmus, quadrīmus, ŏpīmus, mīmus, līmus**); and in superlatives (except **īmus, prīmus**); **dŏmus, hŭmus, nĕmus, călămus, thălămus.**

(*b*.) **ĭ** before **-nus**: as in **crastĭnus, fraxĭnus** and the like (except **mătūtīnus, vespertīnus, rĕpentīnus**); **ăsĭnus, cōmĭnus, ēmĭnus, dŏmĭnus, făcĭnus, prōtĭnus, termĭnus, vātĭcĭnus; mănus, ōceănus, plătănus; gĕnus; bŏnus, ŏnus, sŏnus.**

(*c*.) **ĕ** before **-rus**: as, **mĕrus, hĕdĕra** (except **prōcērus, sincērus, sĕvērus**); also **barbărus, chŏrus, nŭrus, pĭrus; sătĭra, amphŏra, ancŏra, lўra, purpŭra; fŏrum, părum.**

(*d*.) **lătus, mĕtus, vĕtus, dĭgĭtus, servĭtus, spīrĭtus; quŏtus, tŏtus; hăbĭtus**, and the like.

VII. **-na, -ne, -nis**: as, **carīna, māne, inānis.**

Exc. **advĕna, dŏmĭna, foemĭna, māchĭna, mĭna, gĕna, pāgĭna; bĕne, sĭne; cănis, cĭnis, jŭvĕnis.**

VIII. **-re, -ris, -ta, -tis**: as, **altāre, sălūtāris, mŏnēta, immītis.**

Exc. **măre, hĭlăris, rŏta, nŏta, sĭtis, pŏtis,** and most nouns in **-ĭta.**

IX. **-tim, -tum,** and syllables beginning with **v**: as, **prīvātim, quercētum, ŏlīva.**

Exc. **affātim, stātim; nĭvis (nix); brĕvis, grăvis, lĕvis** (*light*); **nŏvus, nŏvem**; and several verb-roots: as, **jŭvo, făveo.**

X. **-dex, -lex, -mex, -rex, -dix, -nix,** and the numeral endings **-ginti, -gintā**: as, **jūdex, īlex.**

Exc. **cŭlex, sĭlex, rŭmex.**

6. The following terminations are preceded by a short vowel: —

I. **-cus, -dus, -lus**: as, **rustĭcus, călĭdus, glădiŏlus.**

Exc. **ŏpācus, ămīcus; aprīcus, fīcus, mendīcus, pŭdīcus; fīdus, nīdus, sīdus**; and **ū** before **-dus**: as, **crūdus, nūdus; ē** before **-lus,** as **phăsēlus** (except **gĕlus, scĕlus**); **ăsīlus.**

II. **-no, -nor, -ro, -ror,** in verbs: as, **destĭno, crīmĭnor, gĕro, quĕror.**

Exc. **festīno, prŏpīno, săgīno, ŏpīnor, inclīno; dēclāro, spēro, spīro, ōro, dūro, mīror.**

III. **-ba, -bo, -pa, -po**: as, **făba, bĭbo, lŭpa, crĕpo.**

Exc. **glēba, scrība; būbo, nūbo, scrībo; pāpa, pūpa, rīpa, scōpa, stūpa; cāpo, rēpo, stīpo.**

IV. **-tas** (in nouns), **-ter** and **-tus** (in adverbs): as, **cīvĭtas, fortĭter, penĭtus.**

The above rules and exceptions include all Latin words in common use.

79. Feet.

The most natural division of musical time is into intervals, consisting of either two or three equal parts. In music, this is called double or triple time.

These intervals are in music called Measures; in prosody, they are called Feet; and the parts are indicated by the number or length of the syllables of which the feet consist.

The feet most frequently employed in Latin poetry, with their musical notation, are the following: —

OF TWO SYLLABLES.

1. $\frac{2}{8}$ | | **Pyrrich**: as, **lăpĭs.**
2. $\frac{3}{8}$ | | **Trochee (choree)**: as, **cārŭs.**
3. $\frac{3}{8}$ | | **Iambus**: as, **bŏnōs.**
4. $\frac{2}{4}$ | | **Spondee**: as, **vēntōs.**

OF THREE SYLLABLES.

5. $\frac{2}{4}$ | | **Dactyle**: as, **āttŭlĭt.**
6. $\frac{2}{4}$ | | **Anapaest**: as, **dŏmĭnōs.**
7. $\frac{2}{4}$ | | **Amphibrach**: as, **vĭdēntĭs.**
8. $\frac{3}{8}$ | | **Tribrach**: as, **hŏmĭnĭs.**
9. $\frac{3}{4}$ | | **Molossus**: as, **dūxērūnt** (rare).
10. | | **Amphimăcer (Cretic)**: as, **ēgĕrānt** (rare).
11. | | **Bacchīus**: as, **rĕgēbānt.**

Feet of four syllables are combinations of those of two. The following only require special notice.

12. $\frac{3}{4}$ | | **Choriambus**: as, **cōntŭlĕrānt.**
13. $\frac{3}{4}$ | | **Greater Ionic**: as, **cōnjēcĕrăt.**
14. $\frac{3}{4}$ | | **Lesser Ionic**: as, **rĕtŭlīssēnt.**

The first, second, third, or fourth **Epitrĭtus** has a short syllable in the first, second, third, or fourth place, with three long syllables.

The first, second, third, or fourth **Paeon** has a long syllable in the first, second, third, or fourth place, with three short syllables.

NOTE. — Narrative poetry was written for rhythmical recitation, or chant; and Lyrical poetry for rhythmical melody, or music, often to be accompanied by measured movements, or dance. But in reading, it is not usual to keep the strict measure of time; and often the accent is substituted for rhythm, as in prose.

The accented syllable of each foot is called the Arsis ; and the unaccented part, the Thesis.

Accent, in prosody, is called Ictus, — that is, the *beat* of the foot, as in dancing.

A rhetorical pause occurring within the limits of a verse is called Cæsu'ra.

The position in the verse of the principal Cæsura is important, as affecting the melody or rhythm. It usually falls in hexameter after the Arsis, or accented syllable, of the third or fourth foot in the verse.

Note. — In modern poetry, even in modern Greek, quantity is disregarded, and the names of ancient feet are applied to combinations of accented and unaccented syllables. Thus *fully* and *foolish* are both called Trochees, although the quantity of *fully* is ˘ ˘ ; so *impel* and *impale* are both called Iambs. It is difficult, therefore, to imitate well in modern verse those Latin metres which contain two or three long syllables in succession, because accents seldom come naturally on successive syllables.

Owing to this disregard of quantity by the modern ear, the easiest way for a modern reader to get a peculiar melody from Latin verse is to accent (in verse) *every* long syllable, and *no* short one. Thus as prose the second verse of "Integer Vitæ" would be accented thus : —

"non éget Máuris jáculis néque árcu : "

while in poetry it is to be accented thus : —

"nón egét Máurís jaculís nequ' árcu,"

like the free rendering in English : —

"néedeth nót bów, spéar, nor a ráttling quíver."

80. Scanning.

A single line in poetry is called a Verse.

To divide the verse in reading into its appropriate feet, according to the rules of quantity and versification, is called Scanning, — that is, a climbing, or advance by steps.

A verse lacking a syllable at the beginning is called Acephalous ; lacking a syllable at the end it is called Catalectic.

NOTE. — It is recommended that the student should habitually *scan* every verse he meets in the course of his study. In reading or recitation, while the prose accent should be retained, the flow of the verse may be in some degree preserved by due attention to the rules of quantity. This is called Metrical Reading.

In scanning, a vowel or diphthong at the end of a word — sometimes even at the end of a verse — is dropped, when the next word begins with a vowel or with **h**. This is called Synalœpha, or Elision; or, at the end of a verse, Synapheia.

A final **m**, with the preceding vowel, is dropped in like manner. This is called Ecthlipsis.

Hence a final syllable in **m** is generally reckoned to have no quantity of its own; its vowel, in any case, being either elided or else made long by position.

Elision is sometimes omitted when the final syllable has a special emphasis, or is succeeded by a pause. This is called Hiatus.

A final syllable, regularly short, is sometimes lengthened before a pause. It is then said to be long by Cæsura.

The last syllable of any verse may be indifferently long or short.

81. METRE.

Metre is a regular combination of feet in verse, and is named from its most frequent or ruling foot, as Dactylic, Iambic, Trochaic, Anapæstic.

The ruling foot, so called, always consists of a combination of long and short syllables, and is therefore never a pyrrich or spondee.

A Verse consists of a given number of feet arranged metrically. It is named from the number of feet it contains, as Hexameter, Trimeter.

A Stanza consists of a definite number of verses ranged in a fixed order. It is often called from the name of some favorite poet, as Sapphic, Alcaic, Horatian.

82. Forms of Verse.

The most common forms of Latin verse are these: —

I. The Dactylic Hexameter, called also Heroic verse, used in narrative and pastoral poetry. It consists of six feet, of which the last is always a Spondee, the fifth generally a Dactyle, and the rest indifferently spondees or dactyles.

When the fifth foot is a spondee, the verse is called Spondaic.

The introductory verses of the Æneid, divided according to the foregoing rules, will be as follows, the principal Cæsura in each verse being marked by double lines: —

ārmă vĭ|rūmquĕ că|nō || Trō|jae quī | prīmŭs ăb | ōrīs
Ităl|ām fā|tō prŏfŭ|gūs || Lā|vīnăquĕ | vēnĭt
lītŏră, | mūlt' | īll' | ēt tēr|rīs || jā|ctātŭs ĕt | āltō
vī sŭpĕ|rūm sae|vae || mĕmŏ|rēm Jū|nōnĭs ŏb | īram;
mūltă quŏ|qu' ēt bēl|lō pās|sūs || dūm | cōndĕrĕt | ūrbem,
īnfēr|rētquĕ dĕ|ōs Lătĭ|ō, || gĕnŭs | ūndĕ Lă|tīnum
Albā|nīquĕ pă|trēs, || āt|qu' āltae | moenĭă | Rōmae.

The Hexameter verse has been illustrated in English thus: —

"Strongly it | bears us a|long, in | swelling and | limitless | billows,
Nothing be|fore and | nothing be|hind, but the | sky and the | ocean."

II. Dactylic Pentameter: consisting of five feet, and used alternately with the Hexameter, to form the Elegiac stanza. It is usually divided, in scanning, into two half verses, of which the latter always has two dactyles, and each ends in a single long syllable, or half-foot: as,

cūm sŭbĭt | īllī|ūs trīs|tissĭmă | nōctĭs ĭ|māgo
quae mĭhĭ | sūprē|mūm || tēmpŭs ĭn | ūrbĕ fŭ|ĭt,
cūm rĕpĕ|tō nō|ctēm quā | tōt mĭhĭ | cāră rĕ|līquī,
lābĭtŭr | ēx ŏcŭ|līs || nūnc quŏquĕ | gūttă mĕ|īs.
jām prŏpĕ | lūx ădĕ|rāt, quā | mē dīs|cēdĕrĕ | Caesăr
fīnībŭs | ēxtrē|mae || jūssĕrăt | Ausŏnĭ|ae.

Ov. Trist. I. El. 3, 1–6.

The Elegiac Stanza has been illustrated thus: —

"In the hex|ameter | rises the | fountain's | silvery | column,
In the pent|ameter | still || falling in | melody | back."

III. Iambic Trimeter (senarius): consisting of three measures, each containing a double Iambus. In the first half-measure a spondee or anapæst is often substituted for the iambus; and other substitutions are occasionally used. This verse is used chiefly in dramatic dialogue.

In the following example, it alternates with the Iambic Dimeter, which consists of two similar double feet: —

bĕātŭs īl|lĕ quī prŏcūl | nĕgōtĭīs,
ūt prīscă gĕns | mōrtālĭum,
pătērnă rū|ră būbŭs ēx|ercēt sŭīs,
sŏlūtŭs ō|mnī foenŏre, . . .
fŏrūmquĕ vī|tăt ēt sŭpēr|bă cīvĭum
pŏtēntĭo|rūm līmĭnă.

Hor. Epod. II. 1–8.

IV. Alcaic Strophe, or Stanza: consisting of four verses. The first two verses (greater Alcaic) have for their base each five Iambuses, for the first and third of which a spondee is substituted, and for the fourth an anapæst; the third verse is the same, but with one complete and one half iambus in the last two feet; the fourth verse consists of two anapæsts and an iambus, preceded and followed by a single syllable, or half-foot: as,

jūst' āc | tĕnā|cēm prō|pŏsĭtī | vĭrum
nōn cī|vĭ' ār|dōr prā|vă jŭbēn|tĭum
nōn vūl|tŭs ĭn|stāntīs | tyrān|nī
mēn|tĕ quătīt | sŏlĭdā | nĕqu' au|stĕr.

Id. Od. III. 3, 1–4.

Or, the first verse may be divided into a spondee, bacchius, and two dactyles; the second into a spondee, bacchius, and two trochees; and the third into two dactyles and two trochees.

V. Sapphic Stanza: consisting of three Sapphic verses and one Adonic.

The base of the Sapphic verse is five Trochees, for the second of which a spondee, and for the third a dactyle, is substituted.

The Adonic verse consists simply of a dactyle and spondee (or Trochee): as,

jām sā|tīs tēr|rīs nĭvĭs | ātquĕ | dīrae
grāndĭ|nīs mī|sīt pătĕr | ĕt rŭ|bēntĕ
dēxtĕ|rā sā|crās jăcŭ|lātŭs | ārcēs
tērrŭĭt | ūrbem.

Id. Od. I. 2, 1–4.

Or, the Sapphic verse may be regarded as consisting of a Trochee, Spondee, Choriambus, and Bacchius.

VI. Lesser Asclepiadic: consisting of a spondee, two choriambs, and an iambus.

Maecē|nas ătăvīs | ēdĭtĕ rē|gĭbŭs
O ēt | praesĭdĭ' ēt | dūlcĕ dĕcūs | mĕum.

Id. Od. I. 1. 1, 2.

VII. This verse is often joined with the Glyconic, consisting of a spondee, choriambus, and trochee, making the First Asclepiadic Stanza: as,

Rōmae | prīncĭpĭs ūr|bĭum
dīgnā|tūr sŏbŏlēs | ĭntĕr ămā|bĭlēs
vātūm | pōnĕrĕ mē | chŏrōs;
ēt jām | dēntĕ mĭnūs | mōrdĕŏr ĭn|vĭdo.

Id. Od. IV. 3, 13–16.

VIII. Or, three Asclepiadics with one Glyconic, making the Second Asclepiadic Stanza: as,

audīs | quō strĕpĭtu | jānŭă quō | nĕmŭs
ĭntēr | pūlchră sătūm | tēctă rĕmū|gĭăt
vēntīs | ēt pŏsĭtās | ūt glăcĭēt | nĭvēs
pūrō | nūmĭnĕ Jū|pĭtĕr.

Id. Od. III. 10, 5–8.

IX. Or, two Asclepiadics are joined with one Pherecratic (the same with the Glyconic, lacking one syllable) and one Glyconic, making the Third Asclepiadic stanza: as,

hīc bēl|lūm lăcrўmō|s' hīc mĭsĕrām | fămem
pēstēm|qu' ā pŏpŭl' ēt | prīncĭpĕ Cae|săr' ĭn
Pērsās | ātquĕ Brĭtān|nōs
vēstrā | mōtŭs ăgēt | prĕcĕ.

Id. Od. III. 21, 13–16.

The above forms include upwards of a hundred of the Odes of Horace. In the eighteen not included, he employs twelve different kinds of stanzas, most of which are combinations of the verses already given. They may be briefly indicated as follows: —

1. Choriambic Pentameter (Greater Asclepiadic):

tū nē | quaesĭĕrīs | scīrĕ nĕfās | quēm mĭhĭ quēm | tĭbi.
(Od. I. 11, 18; IV. 10.)

2. Hexameter, followed by the last four feet of an hexameter. — (Od. I. 7, 28; Epod. 12.)

3. Hexameter, followed by Iambic Dimeter. — Epod. 14, 15.

4. Trimeter Iambic alone. — Epod. 17.

5. Choriambic Dimeter and Tetrameter: as,

Lydĭă dīc | pĕr ōmnes
tē dĕōs ō|rō Sybărīn | cūr prŏpĕrās | ămāndo. — Od. I. 8.

6. Hexameter, followed by Iambic Trimeter. — Epod. 16.

7. Verse of four Lesser Ionics. — Od. III. 12.

8. Hexameter with Dactylic Penthemim (five half-feet):

dīffū|gērĕ nĭ|vēs rĕdĕ|ūnt jām | grāmĭnă | cāmpīs
ārbŏrĭ|būsquĕ cŏ|mae. — Od. IV. 7.

9. Iambic Trimeter; Dactylic Penthemim; Iambic Dimeter. — Epod. 11.

10. Hexameter; Iambic Dimeter; Dactylic Penthemim. — Ep. 13.

11. Archilochian Heptameter; Iambic Trimeter catalectic: as,

sōlvĭtŭr | ācrĭs hĭ|ēms grā|tā vĭcĕ | vērĭs | ēt fă|vōni
trăhūnt|quĕ sīc|cās mā|chĭnae | cārī|nas. — Od. I. 4.

12. Iambic Dimeter and Trimeter, each imperfect: as,

nōn | ĕbūr | nĕqu' au|rĕum
mĕă | rĕnī|dĕt ĭn | dŏmō | lăcū|nar. — Od. II. 18.

In dramatic dialogue, the Trochaic Tetrameter catalectic, or Septenarius, is occasionally used, consisting regularly of fifteen syllables, — the same with the 8's and 7's of the common ballad measure, — usually with various irregularities: as,

ád t'advénio spém salútem cónsili' aúxili' éxpetens.
Ter. Andr. II. 1, 18.

83. Reckoning of Time. (See § 56, I. 4.)

(From Allen's Classical Hand-Book.)

Roman Chronology was reckoned from the building of the city, the date of which was assigned by Varro to B.C. 753. In order, therefore, to reduce Roman dates to those of the Christian era, *the year of the city is to be subtracted from* 754; e.g. A.U.C. 708 = B.C. 46.

The first day of each month was called **Kălendae,** from **călāre,** to call; that being the day on which the priests publicly announced the new moon in the **Cŏmĭtia Călāta,** which they did, originally, after actual observation. Sixteen days before this, that is, on the fifteenth day of March, May, July, and October, but the thirteenth of the other months, came the **Idus,** or day of the full moon; eight days before the Ides were the **Nonae.** The month was thus divided into three weeks of eight days, and one of five or seven. The days were reckoned backward from these points; but as it was the custom of the Romans always to include the point of departure in such calculations, it is necessary, in order to find the day of the month, to take this into account. Thus, the day before the Kalends, Ides, &c., is called **Pridie Kalendas,** &c.; the day before this, **ante diem (a. d.) tertium Kalendas,** &c. Therefore, with the Kalends, *two must be added to the number of days of the preceding month;* with the Nones and Ides, *one must be added to the day of the month on which they occur; and the day of the date must be taken from the number thus obtained.* E. g. the sixth day before the Kalends of November: 31 (the number of days of October) + 2 = 33; 33 — 6 = 27. The date will be Oct. 27. — The third day before the Ides of March: 15 + 1 = 16; 16 — 3 = 13. March 13.

84. Reckoning of Money. (See § 14.)

The money of the Romans was in early times wholly copper, the unit being the **As.** This was nominally a pound,

but actually somewhat less, in weight, and was divided into twelve **Unciae.** In the 3d cent. B.C. the **as** was reduced by degrees to one-twelfth of its original value. At the same time silver coins were introduced; the **Denarius** = 10 **asses,** and the **Sestertius,** or **Sesterce (semis tertius,** represented by **IIS,** or **HS,** = **duo et semis**) = 2½ **asses.** The **sestertius,** being probably introduced at a time when it was equal in value to the original **as,** came to be used as the unit (hence **nummus** was used as equivalent to **sestertius**); afterwards, by the reductions in the standard, four **asses** became equal to a **sesterce.** Gold was introduced later, the **aureus** being equal to one hundred **sesterces.** — **Sertertium (M.)** = 1000 **sestertii** was used as an expression of value, not as a coin.

In the statement of sums of money in cipher, a line above the number indicated thousands; lines at the sides also, hundred-thousands. Thus **HS. DC.** = 600 **sestertii. HS.** $\overline{\text{DC}}$. = 600,000 **sestertii,** or 600 **sestertia. HS.** $\lceil\overline{\text{DC}}\rceil$ = 60,000,000 **sestertii.** With the numeral adverb, hundred-thousands are also understood: as, **decies, decies HS.,** or **decies sestertium,** that is, **decies centena millia sestertium,** or ten times a hundred **sestertia** = 1,000,000 **sestertii.**

85. Roman Prænomens,

WITH THEIR ABBREVIATIONS. (See § 15.)

A.	Aulus.	**Mam.**	Mamercus.
App.	Appius.	**N.**	Numerius.
C.	Caius.	**P.**	Publius.
Cn.	Cneius.	**Q.**	Quintus.
D.	Decimus.	**Ser.**	Servius.
K.	Kæso.	**Sex.**	Sextus.
L.	Lucius.	**Sp.**	Spurius.
M.	Marcus.	**T.**	Titus.
M'.	Manius.	**Ti.**	Tiberius.

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